Weather

Cloudy, fine weather. The maximum temperature yesterday was 86.5 and the minimum 64.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 85.5 and 70.2.

The China Press

大陸報

The Mail Box

MAILS for U. S. and Europe, Str. Pret. Jefferson, June 30.
FOR Europe via Suez, Str. Sicilia, 4.30 p.m. tomorrow.
FROM U. S. and Europe, Str. Pret. Grant, 6.30 a.m. today.
FROM Europe via Suez, Str. Khiva, July 4.

NO. 3625 VOL XIII. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 發亥年五月十一日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY JUNE 24, 1923 大正十二年六月廿四日 第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS

MARKETS FOR WEEK REVEAL NO CHANGES OF MOMENT

Buyers Of Finished Goods Not Seeking Supplies

DISORDER HURTS

Deplorable Setbacks For Spinners, Chinese And Foreign

BY DAVID ARAKIE

Conditions in the business world of Shanghai this past week have not differed very much from those of the preceding one. The market for finished goods is dull, with those who may usually be depended upon for fair-sized orders at this time of the year being entirely out of the run of things. The entire trade is so closely bound up with the political developments in China and the general developments of the next couple of months that forecasts must be withheld, even by those who have the reputation of being able to see very far ahead.

However, there appears very little doubt that some of the general requirements of the people which, under ordinary circumstances should have been filled many months ago, are allowed to go unexecuted, principally owing to the disorder and pillage rampant in the interior marts. The situation is not entirely an ideal one because of this fact. To every manufacturer and merchant this is proving a thorn in their side, and when it does disappear it should materially affect the ratio of operations.

Of course, this condition has immediate and serious effect on the market price of the manufactured articles of the country. The setback given to the Shanghai spinners, both Chinese and foreign, is deplorable and cannot be remedied by any artificial means. Some of the mills have adopted the policy of slowing down their machinery of manufacture, and it is very likely that most of them have not large supplies of manufactured cotton yarn at hand.

NO ENTHUSIASM

"Enthusiasm has been absent from the cotton yarn market for some time, and the view is expressed that when Szechuen dealers come into the area yarn would soon work itself out of the valley. The buying generally in this respect is of the hand-to-mouth variety, and the vicissitudes of the daily ruling prices call for little comment.

It is recognised that under the present state of affairs conditions cannot be other than what they are today. Declines, even if they were to set in, cannot be drastic, as it is evident that ruling quotations leave a very small margin of profit to the spinning and weaving mills on their manufactures. What the attitude of buyers will be eventually towards the necessarily higher prices which must be secured by these mills, many of whom must have them to break even, is entirely problematical. At the present time the buyers do not appear to be very much interested in the market at all.

In a week, otherwise devoid of feature, the outstanding thing has been the interest evinced in the state of the growing crops. Weather conditions are stated to be particularly good for the growing cotton crop. From the compilations made by the Shanghai cotton interests the outturn of the cotton crop for the season that will be drawing to a close very soon is placed at 2,200,000 bales, the yield having been secured from an area of 5,920,000 acres under cotton, in other words a yield of a bale of cotton to 2.69 acres. Against this we have the yield of the previous season, estimated at 1,470,000 bales, procured from 4,700,000 acres, or one bale to 3.2 acres approximately.

CROP OUTLOOK

It would be too premature to forecast the outturn of the next season's crop, so much depending upon the state of the weather during the next two months. From present indications the crop should not be less than last season, although there are many who are prepared to stake some money that it will be a much better one. Time alone will tell

(Continued on Page 4)

Smiles from the Mixed Court

BY J. L. BUTTS

Having discovered the world to be a tinselled mockery, Soo Liang-sung clambered upon the rail of Chekiang Road bridge and took a flying leap at the broad, brown bosom of Soochow Creek.

If Soo had been even a casual follower of this column he would have realised that this was a mistake, for full often has it been chronicled herein that those who seek the water route from Shanghai to the glittering beyond practically always miss connections. There are too many fishermen, sampan wallopers and such like followers of the sea messing about for a man to have any chance to drown himself without interference. Thus it was that Soo was dragged rudely out of the drink and turned over to a policeman.

The sole fruits of the subsequent search of Soo's person at the station were two I. O. U.'s, and these the defeated candidate for a harp, with a dramatic shrug of his shoulders, proclaimed to be the primary cause of his plunge. They symbolised, he said, the splintering of his previous faith in mankind. Worse than that, they represented a trust in the majesty and infallibility of the law which events had failed to justify. These I. O. U.'s had been given to him by none other than Watchman Wong Siau-doo in exchange for monies cordially and confidently lent, and had been emphatically repudiated by the issuer only that afternoon. If such facts as these didn't justify a man's committing suicide, Soo declared, he would love to learn what did.

The watchman implicated was sent for and denied all acquaintance with his accuser. Moreover, the name on the I. O. U.'s failed to correspond with his own.

Soo reflected. Coming to consider the matter, he admitted he might have been mistaken. Now that he really bent his mind to it, he did recollect that the man who owed him the money was not a watchman but a tinsmith.

After Soo had been dried and taken over to the Mixed Court his mind seemed clearer. He stated that he was a dealer in skins and had come to Shanghai from Shantung. The I. O. U.'s which were found upon him he had received from a man of ingratiating manner but slight acquaintance. When the lender had suggested politely that it was time for settling the account this man had invited him over into the Chao Koh village and led him down an alleyway where two athletic individuals lay in wait. When he recovered from the beating, Soo continued, the call of his Shantung heath was more insistent than ever, but he had no money and his credit was weak. The creek seemed the only solution for his problem.

Soo brightened up when the Court ordered him handed over to the Shanghai district authorities for shipment back to Shantung.

INTRODUCING THE BIRCH

The efforts of Kau Lai-pau to inveigle a second hand dealer on Avenue Road into the purchase of a bicycle the other day aroused the speculative faculties of a Chinese detective who chanced to be passing. The bike was in an excellent state of preservation, the tires were obviously unpunctured and altogether the machine was such as to delight the heart of any youth of Kau's age—somewhere in the early teens. Therefore the sleuth make curious inquiry as to the lad's reasons for parting with such treasure.

Kau was so vague and reticent about the transaction that the constable impounded both him and the wheel and took them to the station for

(Continued on Page 2)

Scenes At The New Hongkong Bank Opening Yesterday

—Photos by Burr Photo Co.

PICTURES snapped as Sir Ronald Macleay, the British Minister to China, arrived before the magnificent new Bund structure for the opening ceremony, accompanied by Sir William Rees Davies, Chief Justice of Hongkong; Mr. A. G. Stephen, General Manager of the Bank, Hongkong; Mr. A. G. Stitt, Manager of the Shanghai Branch; Mr. Sidney Barton, British Consul-General; Sir Skinner Turner, Chief Justice of the British Court, and many other notables. A great throng gathered outside the building, as is indicated by the lower left hand picture.

U. S. SWELTERS IN HEAT WAVE; HUNDRED DEAD

New York Residents Flee To Seashore Seeking Relief

(BY UNITED PRESS)
Special to The China Press

New York, June 23.—New York residents are fleeing to Coney Island, Rockaway Beach and other resorts on the sea in an effort to escape the terrific heat wave which has already killed 100 people in New England alone. Numerous, other deaths are also reported from all over the Eastern part of the United States.

People are sleeping on the beaches and on the country roadsides gasping for fresh, cool air and factories and offices all over the city have been closed temporarily.

The police are working in short relays because of the excessive heat and their arduous duties, and firemen all over the city are making showers from hydrants and long stretches of fire hose in an effort to give the children of the city relief. The congested districts are feeling the heat especially.

Business all along the Atlantic seaboard is practically at a standstill and the prediction that tomorrow will bring cooler weather has given everyone a ray of hope. If the present heat keeps up the fatalities are expected to be the highest in history.

Chamber Repudiates Peking Authority; Will Elect Body To Plan Reconstruction

Committee, Half Of Which Is To Be Elected Among Members, Will Draw Up Recommendations For National Salvation

Four resolutions, amounting to a declaration of independence from the Peking Government and Parliament, were unanimously passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon.

The resolutions are:

"Resolved, that this Chamber places itself on record that it repudiates the authority of the present Peking Government."

"Resolved, that this Chamber circularise the military and civil authorities of the various provinces, instructing them to maintain the peace and order of their respective localities pending the decision of the national problems by the people themselves."

"Resolved that Parliament, being under the coercion of the Peking militarists, and being unable to represent the genuine public opinion of the nation, shall be repudiated and its actions shall be considered null and void."

"Resolved, that, to devise means for national reconstruction, a committee of 35 shall be elected from among the present members to sit with the 35 directors of the Chamber to deliberate over the various problems for the salvation of the country."

The meeting was presided over by Mr. Fan Tsiao-peh, vice-chairman of the Chamber. After a brief opening speech in which Mr. Fan pointed out the dangers of the present political situation and stated that the matter was too grave for the directorate to decide, Mr. Foh Hsiu-ha of the Canton Guild delivered an eloquent condemnation of the Peking Cabinet and the Parliament. In the course of his speech, he submitted a memorandum, the contents of which were similar to the four resolutions, originally submitted by the directorate of the Chamber.

A number of members of the local guilds filled the gallery to capacity and applauded Mr. Foh loudly when he had finished. The first two resolutions were passed unanimously with little discussion, but the meeting struck a snag when it reached the third, on the question of Parliament.

While all the dozen or more speakers condemned the action of the Parliamentarians, opinion differed as to whether they should be recalled from Peking and given another chance under more favorable circumstances or whether their status as legislators should be repudiated. After a lengthy discussion, during which the gallery took no small part despite their inability to vote, Mr. Foh's resolution was accepted.

The wording of the fourth resolution was slightly changed through the suggestion of Mr. Chao Nan-kung, chief of the newly established Bureau of Trade Marks, and passed after the membership of the special committee was changed from 21 to 35 in addition to the 35 directors.

Balloting will take place at once by mail. Over 300 members attended the meeting. Before the meeting adjourned, Mr. Yu Yeh-ching, the shipping magnate, urged the members to vote conscientiously and forget their personal feelings in the election. Much would depend upon the personality of the 35 men, he said, if the Chamber were to maintain its established name as a model Chamber of the country and a leader in political and social as well as economic affairs.

Peking University To Have School Of Journalism

Plans for a $500,000 School of Journalism at Peking University have just been announced by the American offices of the school in New York, according to information received last night. It is hoped the school will be able to start by the autumn of 1924.

There will be three full time professors, two of whom will be American University graduates with newspaper experience, and one Chinese journalist.

TO BOYCOTT SWISS

(Reuter's Service)

Riga, June 22.—The Soviet Government has declared a general boycott of Swiss merchandise and citizens because Switzerland has declined to afford satisfaction for the assassination of M. Vorowsky, the Soviet envoy, at Lausanne.

CAPTIVES WRITE APPRECIATIONS TO RELIEF PARTY

Pay Tribute To Organisations And Individuals Who Helped

The foreigners and Chinese who were held captive on Pao Tzu Ku by the Shantung bandits yesterday made public a number of letters of appreciation they have written to various organisations and individuals connected with the release and relief work at Tsao Chuang.

The letters were written by Mr. J. B. Powell, Editor of The Weekly Review of The Far East, one of the captives who has been chosen as 'secretary' of a temporary ex-captives association, on behalf of the captives and signed by them. Among the letters sent out were appreciations to Mr. Roy Anderson and Commissioner for Foreign Affairs Wen of Nanking, the two men directly responsible for their release; the American Chamber of Commerce, which conducted the relief work; General Chen, Occupation Commissioner of Hsuchowfu, who conducted the negotiations on behalf of the Chinese Government and remained behind as a hostage when they were released; Mr. Sun, the Managing Director of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, for the splendid assistance given the relief party at all times, and other members of his staff. THE CHINA PRESS, Mr. Larry Lehrbas, Mr. Carl Crow, who had actual charge of the relief work, and Mr. Robert McCann of the Asia Development Company, his assistant Mr. Paul Page Whitham, of the Asia Development Company, which rendered invaluable assistance at the very beginning; Father Lenfers and Father Potter, the two German Catholic priests who were of so much assistance; the members of the American Presbyterian Mission at Yihsien; and several others.

PRAISE CHAMBER

In the letter addressed to Mr. J. Harold Dollar, President of the American Chamber of Commerce, the captives gave the Chamber full credit for the exceptional work they it did in supplying them with food, clothing and bedding at a time when they were on the point of starvation.

Mr. Carl Crow, who went to Tsao Chuang as a representative of the Chamber and had direct

(Continued on Page 6)

RUM SEIZURE IS DELAYED, BUT U.S. MAY ACT TODAY

Berengaria's Stores Put Under Seal; Test Case Near

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 22.—With regard to the Cunard liner Bernegaria, it is learned that the British Government in no way challenges the authority of United States officials to break the seals and confiscate the liquor should be dumped into the sea by the American Customs authorities a delicate point of international law might arise.

(Reuter's Service)

New York, June 23.—Large crowds were at the waterfront in the expectation of seeing Federal officials pounce on the Berengaria, remove the seals and carry off the liquor. The arrival of the Baltic surprised the Customs. Both liners were allowed to pass from quarantine and to proceed to the docks where the Captains presented their manifests and obtained permits for medicinal liquor. Many quarts of liquor remaining from the westbound voyage were jettisoned from the Baltic and Berengaria as they neared the American shore. The act was carried out with solemn ceremony on the Berengaria, passengers lining the rails. At midnight they lowered into the sea a bottle of champagne wrapped in crape and inscribed "To the Three-Mile Limit."

The American liner, Reliance, arrived bonedry after throwing overboard six bottles, while the passengers of the steamer, Lapland, succeeded in emptying the bar before arrival.

Federal officials are faced by a veritable deluge tomorrow. The French liner, Paris, is reported to be carrying a choice assortment of liquors for the homeward voyage placed under the seal of the French Government. Other British, French, Italian and Scandinavian ships are approaching. All are anxious to test the decision of the United States Government.

(Reuter's Service)

New York, June 22.—The Berengaria arrived today with 110 gallons of spirits, 100 bottles of wine and 3,900 bottles of beer. The sealed liquor was not molested by Customs officials and it is

(Continued on Page 4)

VAST THRONGS SEE OPENING OF NEW BANK ON THE BUND

Hongkong And Shanghai Premises Dedicated

MACLEAY SPEAKS

Chairman Lang Makes Significant Address On Present-Day Outlook

A monument to business in the Far East was dedicated yesterday noon when the new magnificent palace of banking of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was officially opened by a distinguished gathering of bankers, diplomats, businessmen and men and women of all walks of life from all over the Far East.

Just a few minutes after noon Sir Ronald Macleay, the British Minister to Peking, turned the door to the main door and official proclaimed the building opening. Behind him came an array of the leading business men, officials and their wives of the Settlement, including Sir William Rees Davies, Chief Justice of Hongkong; Mr. G. H. Stitt, Shanghai manager of the Bank; Sir Skinner Turner, Chief Justice of Shanghai; Mr. A. G. Stephen, Chief Manager of the Bank, Hongkong; Mr. Sidney Barton, British Consul-General; Hon. A. O. Lang, Chairman of the Court of Directors of the Bank; Lieut. Osborne Wood of Manila; Mr. Harry Richardson, Managing Director of Trollope and Colls (Far East), Ltd., the builders, and others.

LARGE CROWD

A large crowd gathered on the Bund to witness the ceremony and as soon as Sir Ronald Macleay mounted the steps and opened the door they poured in after him a seething mass of humanity that cared not for tickets of admission. As the British Minister mounted the flag-decorated platform the strains of "God Save The King" and the cheers of the crowd following its rendition brought the gathering to fever pitch.

Following the speeches the crowd inspected the new premises and had refreshments, drinking the health of the bank.

The British Minister in his speech said:

In introducing Sir Ronald, Mr. Lang, in a speech fraught with significance for China and for foreigners in the Far East, spoke as follows:

MR. LANG'S ADDRESS

"It was in 1864 that the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation first opened its branch in Shanghai—at first in an unpretentious building on the site where now stands the Palace Hotel, and later in the building which was for so long a familiar feature of the Bund, and was only recently pulled down to make room for the present structure.

"In those early days the Shanghai Bund presented a very different aspect from that which it has now; and the building of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, flanked on the one side by old-fashioned Hongs, and on the other by the picturesque but dilapidated Chinese Yamen which then did duty for a Custom House, was the most striking object which met the eye of the traveller coming up the river. No one at that time could have foreseen the enormous expansion which has since taken place in the trade and wealth of Shanghai, as evidenced by the many handsome buildings which now adorn its frontage; nor could the first Directors of the Bank, in their most sanguine moments, have foreseen the immense volume of business which now passes daily through its Shanghai branch, necessitating the most highly organised machinery for its safe and efficient handling.

"The solid lines and spacious proportions on which this building has been designed by its able architects, and the perfection of detail with which the work has been carried out will make it a fitting home for the business of the Bank for very many generations.

"The decision of the Directors to incur this heavy cost may be regarded also as a visible proof of their faith in the future of this teeming settlement, and of the

great country of which it is the commercial gate, a faith which I hope may remain unshaken by the present deplorable condition in China; and the recent outbreak of brutal lawlessness which has justly aroused the indignation of the world.

"Though conditions look dark now, let us remember that the darkest moment comes before the dawn, and support ourselves with the hope, not only that China has now filled the cup of her folly to the brim, but that the Foreign Powers have awakened at last from their dream of a self-regenerated China. The doctrine that China must work out her own salvation has been tried and found wanting; it is not only derided by most intelligent Chinese, but has been abandoned by nearly all thinking foreigners.

"We have very reluctantly come to the conclusion that the time has come to give foreign interference a trial, not in any aggressive spirit, but with the firm and friendly determination to save the country from the chaotic condition to which military misgovernment and political demoralisation have brought it, and to secure again for foreign trade and residence the protection and immunity to which they are entitled by Treaty.

"Our Government are indeed faced with a grave responsibility, and the immense interests at stake demand that they must see their task through; but I am persuaded that firm insistence by them on essential reforms, backed, if absolutely necessary, by an unequivocal demonstration of force, will not only speedily react in the restoration of order and security, but will be welcomed by the masses of China who are suffering, no less than ourselves from the long-continued misgovernment and lawlessness of their country.

"I repeat my conviction that these deplorable conditions can be remedied by the Powers whose commercial interests are so deeply concerned in the rehabilitation of China.

"A suggestion has been made to us by one of the most important and enlightened of the Chinese parties. It is that our Governments would best serve the interests of China if they insisted on the contending parties meeting in conference until their various claims are reconciled and a Government acceptable to the whole of China firmly established with foreign assistance, financial and administrative, where necessary.

"I think most of these parties would be only too willing to accept this solution. As for the others who may think their interests are best served by the continuance of the present intolerable condition of affairs, there are various ways of aplying pressure to bring them to a reasonable frame of mind. I commend this suggestion to the representatives of the Powers who are doubtless anxious to explore every avenue that may lead to a settlement.

"Your Excellency, I now ask you to declare this building open, and I trust it may prove to be a symbol of security and an augury of the prosperous expansion of the trade with the industrious millions of this country, which has become a factor of first-class importance in the economic re-adjustment of the world.

"Your Excellency.

"On behalf of the Directors of this Bank, and of our friends assembled here, I beg to express to you our deep appreciation of the honor you have done us in consenting to leave for a few days your anxious and harrassing duties in Peking to take the leading part in this ceremony, which marks an important day in the history of the Bank."

MINISTER'S ADDRESS

Responding, Sir Ronald Macleay in his address opening the new building spoke as follows:

Your Excellency, Mr. Stephen, ladies and gentlemen:

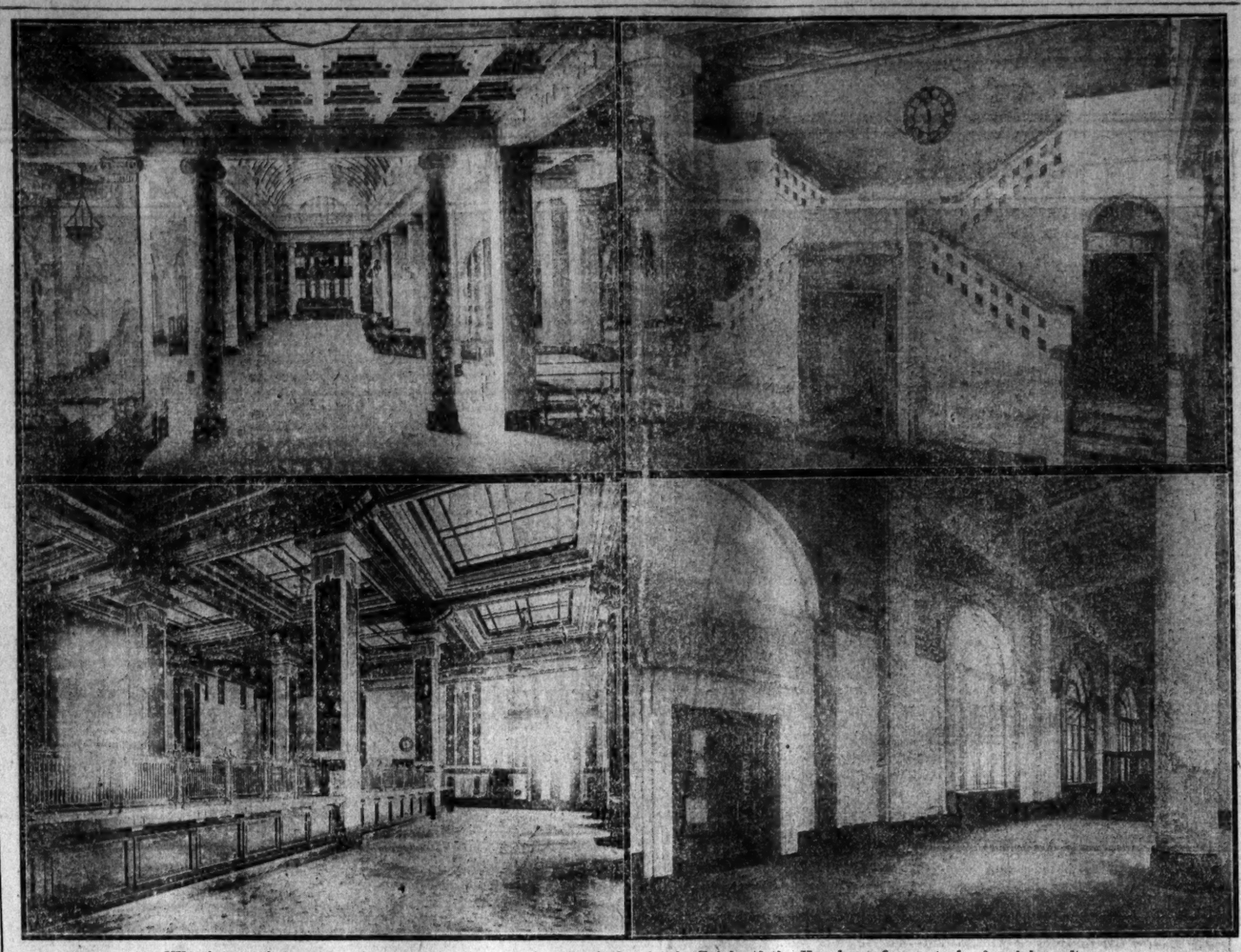
It was on the fifth of May, 1921, just over two years ago that my predecessor, old friend and colleague, Sir Bealby Alston had the great honor and signal privilege of laying the foundation stone of this wonderful edifice destined to be the new home in Shanghai of one of the oldest, as it is one of the most successful and notable, examples of British enterprise and financial genius in the Far East, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

When I passed through Shanghai in the early days of February the great building was nearing completion, but was still encased in an armor of scaffolding and imposing as it looked even in its swaddling clothes it only presented to the interested spectator a more or less veiled outline of its splendid proportions and hardly gave promise of the full glories which were to be.

May I be allowed to say that reality has outrun anticipation and that this magnificent building not only surpasses the great achievements which the skill of the architects, Messrs. Palmer and Turner, and the art of the designer, Mr. Wilson, had led us to expect, but will stand as a lasting tribute to the energy and

(Continued on Page 27)

Interior Scenes In The Beautiful New Hongkong Bank Building



THE above photographs indicate, in but a feeble manner, the magnificence of the palatial quarters in which the local officials of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation are to be found hereafter.

Some Pungent Comment

In the brief address given by the Hon. A. O. Lang, Chairman of the Court of Directors of the Head Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, at the opening of the institution's new building on the Bund clear indication was given of the attitude of British commercial leaders in China with regard to the present-day state of affairs in China. Following is a significant excerpt of Mr. Lang's address.

"We have reluctantly come to the conclusion that the time has come to give foreign interference a trial, not in any aggressive spirit, but with the firm and friendly determination to save the country from the chaotic condition to which military misgovernment and political demoralization have brought it, and to secure again for foreign trade and residence the protection and immunity to which they are entitled by Treaty.

"Our Governments are indeed faced with a grave responsibility, and the immense interests at stake demand that they must see their task through; but I am persuaded that firm insistence by them on essential reforms, backed, if absolutely necessary, by an unequivocal demonstration of force, will not only speedily react in the restoration of order and security, but will be welcomed by the masses of China who are suffering no less than ourselves, from the long-continued misgovernment and lawlessness of their country.

"I repeat my conviction that these deplorable conditions can be remedied by the powers whose commercial interests are so deeply concerned in the rehabilitation of China."

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VAN HEUSEN
and
AERETEX COLLARS
in ½ and ½ sizes
SILBERMAN'S
Opposite ASTOR HOUSE

Smiles From The Mixed Court

(Continued from Page 1)

further consideration of the mystery. A brief bit of research work in the missing property register disclosed the fact that just such a bicycle had been reported kidnaped by one Yung Ching-yeu, who, on being notified, galloped to the station and joyfully identified and reclaimed his property, which he had last seen on the previous afternoon, when he pedaled it to No. 245 Nanking Road and left it parked at the curb.

By the time the Court was ready to call for explanations in the matter Kau remembered how he had acquired the bicycle. It was being propelled along the street near his home by a foreigner, he said, when suddenly it became fractious or something went wrong with the steering apparatus and the foreigner fell off with a reverberating thud. Being thus rudely dismounted, the foreigner made agitated oration to the fallen bike and the world at large. Kau was not familiar with the dialect used but he gathered that the foreigner was thoroughly disgusted with the treacherous vehicle and that he repudiated it as something eminently unworthy of ownership, for at the end of the tirade he had thrust the offending property at the witness and strode wrathfully off, leaving Kau in possession. Kau said he was unfamiliar with the usage of bicycles and he distrusted this one anyway, so he decided the best thing was to get rid of it.

The Court regarded Kau quizzically for a moment and then, having regard for his years, ordered him turned over to his parent, a large person with a brawny right arm and a grim look, a combination which the younger Kau seemed to read as a presage of impending ill.

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Recognising our obligation to owners of OTIS ELEVATORS in China, to keep their elevators in perfect running, we have organised an Inspection Department under the direction of an OTIS Engineer, and announce that we are now prepared to take contracts for the Inspection and Maintenance of Elevators. Also liability insurance underwritten by one of the oldest and strongest English companies.

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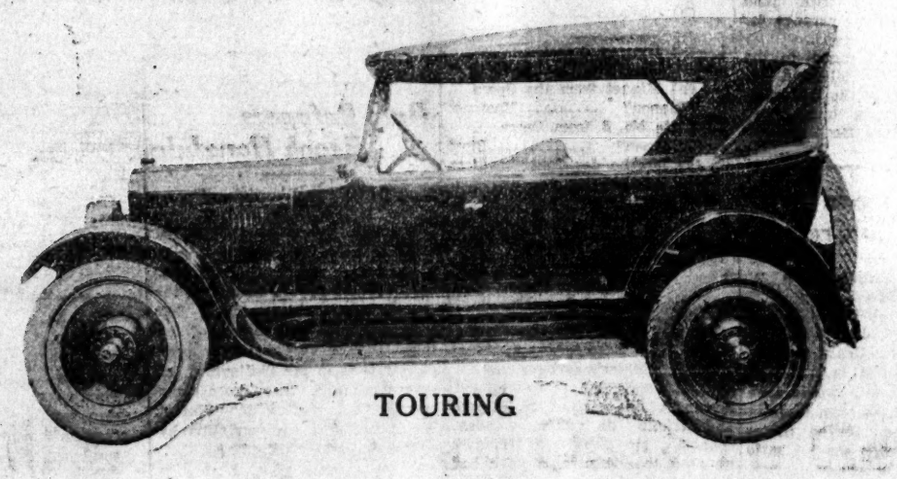

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HEAVY MAIL ON PRESIDENT GRANT TODAY

Next Mail For U. S. Goes On Next Saturday

A heavy mail from the United States will arrive on the President Grant this morning, and following the sailings of the Presidents Jackson and Pierce yesterday, the next mail for America will go on the President Jefferson Saturday, next week.

The Grant is bringing 1,178 bags of mail, a full passenger list and 1,800 tons of cargo for Shanghai, and is to dock at the China Merchants Central Wharf abou 6:30 o'clock this morning. The liner will sail for Hongkong and Manila at 7:30 o'clock Tuesday morning.

Taking mail and passengers, the President Jackson left for Seattle at daybreak yesterday, and the President Pierce sailed for San Francisco via Honolulu as well as Kobe and Yokohama last evening. Over 100 Russian refugees are sailing for the States on the Jackson.

A mail from Europe arrived on the Porthos last evening. The liner docked at the S.M.R. Whangpoo Wharf, and is to sail for Kobe and Yokohama at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning.

The motor-boat Glenapp of the Glen Line will arrive in Shanghai from Vladivostok next Tuesday, and is sailing for Genoa and London via ports on June 28. The Ben Line steamer Benvenue left Penang on Friday and is expected in Shanghai about July 10, while the Benlawers of the same line will arrive Penang on July 9 and in Shanghai about July 27.

The P. and O. steamer Delta left Shanghai yesterday evening, and is due to arrive at Marseilles on July 29 and in London August 5.

Rum Seizure Is Delayed But U.S. May Act Today

(Continued from Page 1)

indicated that the contemplated seizure will probably not be made until tomorrow. A similar procedure is likely in the case of the Baltic, which docked with 6,182 bottles of sealed liquor.

Passengers by the Berengaria stated that the voyage was "pleasantly wet" until the three-mile limit was reached, while only a few stray bottles remained to be thrown overboard when the Baltic reached the line.

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 22.—A noteworthy effect of the liquor ban has manifested itself in Liverpool whence abnormal complements are going out on Canadian liners, due to the increased numbers of passengers proceeding to the United States, especially the Chicago district, via Canada.

(Reuter's Service)

Mobile, Alabama, June 22.—The first seizures of liquor under the Supreme Court decision were made by the Customs authorities today on board the Norwegian steamers, Sosua and Smarago.

United States Court For China

MOTION CALENDAR

Monday, June 25, 1923, 3.00 p.m.

Cause No. 2088, Chan Chang Shun v. C. Berthel ond Co. Inc. Motion to set. L. K. Kentwell; Fessenden and Holcomb.

Cause No. 1676, H. M. Shirek v. Getz Bros. and Co. of the Orient, Ltd. On petition for writ of error. Schuhl and Schoenfeld; Davies and Bryan.

Cause No. 2134, The Auto-Palace Co. v. H. S. Honigsberg and Co. Motion to set. Rodger and Husar; Fessenden and Holcomb.

Cause No. 1848, Koo Star v. R. S. Boyd and Co. Ltd., and P. F. Pomeroy. Motion for judgment by default. J. R. Browne.

HEARINGS:

Monday, June 25, 1923, 3.00 p.m., Cause No. 2135; Adam Szyszlo v. Shanghai Estate Co. Argument of counsel. Fessenden and Holcomb; A. Fishman; Schuhl and Schoenfeld.

June 26, 1923, 9.30 a.m., Cause No. 1945; Chemishe Fabrik Griesheim Elektron v. International Banking Corporation. Fessenden and Holcomb; Shoop and Chalaire; Hansons.

June 29, 1923, 9.30 a.m., Cause No. 1351; Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co. v. Green Star S. S. Co. Schuhl and Schoenfeld; Davies and Bryan.

TENNIS RESULTS

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 22.—In the semi-finals of the London tennis championships at Queen's Club today, Mr. S. M. Jacob beat Mr. Hunter, an American, 6-4, 1-6, 6-2. Mr. Richards, an American, beat Mr. Greig, 2-6, 6-0, 6-3.

MUTT & JEFF — Not Only Much Handsomer—But Also Much Younger Looking — By Bud Fisher

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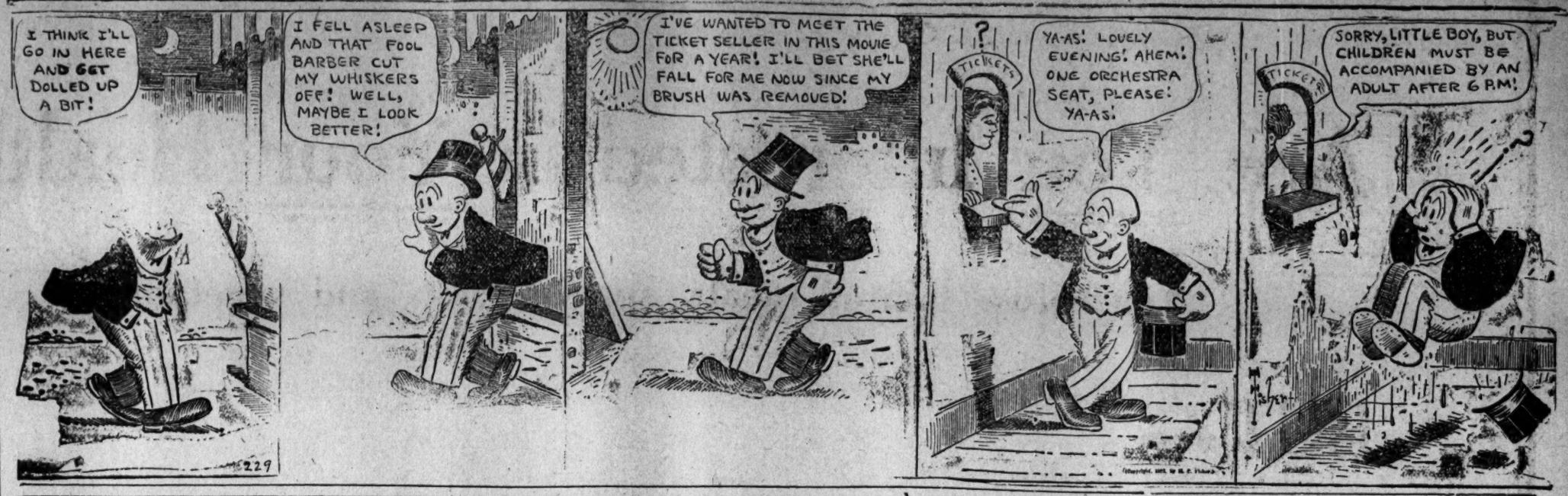
I THINK I'LL GO IN HERE AND GET DOLLED UP A BIT!
I FELL ASLEEP AND THAT FOOL BARBER CUT MY WHISKERS OFF! WELL, MAYBE I LOOK BETTER!
I'VE WANTED TO MEET THE TICKET SELLER IN THIS MOVIE FOR A YEAR! I'LL BET SHE'LL FALL FOR ME NOW SINCE MY BRUSH WAS REMOVED!
TICKETS
YA-AS! LOVELY EVENING! AHEM! ONE ORCHESTRA SEAT, PLEASE! YA-AS!
TICKETS
SORRY, LITTLE BOY, BUT CHILDREN MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY AN ADULT AFTER 6 P.M!

News Brevities

The Rev. A. N. Rowland will preach the baccalaureate sermon in connection with the McTyeire School commencement exercises in the new hall at 1 Edinburgh Road.

* * *

It is interesting to note in connection with a Stockholm telegram printed in THE CHINA PRESS a few days ago to the effect that a Swedish ball bearing company had signed an agreement with Russia to dovelop a big industry in this line, that the firm in question is Messrs. Aktiebolaget Sevenska Kullagerfabriken, well-known through their trade mark "S K F," and whose representatives out here are the Chinese S. K. F. Co., Ltd.

* * *

Among the passengers sailing on the Admiral liner President Jackson for Seattle yesterday were Bishop J. P. McCloskey, Mr. and Mrs. George Pfleger, Mr. and Mrs. T. Neil Johnson, and Mr. John E. Harris, jr.

* * *

A Chinese postal clerk employed in the East Seward Road substation was sentenced to a year's imprisonment by the Mixed Court yesterday for tampering with the mails. He was found guilty of opening several letters, from which he extracted money and money orders.

* * *

Following are the officers for the 1923-1924 session of the Shanghai Missionary Association: president, Mr. E. C. Patton; vice-president, Dr. Henry T. Hodgkin; secretary, Mrs. Carleton Lacy; treasurer, Mr. H. W. Flood; prayer meeting secretary, Mr. G. C. Kerr; entertainment committee Mrs. W. H. Lacy and Mrs. J. W. Dovey.

* * *

United States Court officials yesterday executed a writ of attachment pertaining to goods in the offices of the Kearney Company, Peking Road. The attachment is in connection with a claim for $2,700 made by Mr. L. F. Roth as salary due and damages for breach of contract.

* * *

Mr. Russell B. S. Chen announces that he has become associated with Messrs. Haskell and Moss, attorneys and counsellors-at-law, in his law practice.

* * *

Silk shipments which went forward via the Admiral Oriental Line steamer President Madison from Shanghai May 26 at 5.30 a.m., arrived in New York at 5 o'clock Thursday morning, June 14, consuming the short time of 18 days and 11½ hours. The President Jefferson is scheduled to sail from Shanghai on June 30.

* * *

The wedding of Tsai Yuan-pai, chancellor of the Peking Government University, and Miss Chow, sister of Governor Chow Chung-chi of the Soochow Government Hospital, will take place in the Liu Yuan Garden, Soochow, on July 12. Miss Chow is a gradute of the Ai Kuo Girls High School of Chapei.

* * *

The office of the American Commercial Attache announces that a limited supply of the following publications have been received: Tariff Act of 1922 on Imports into the United States—price 10 cents gold; Tariff Information Surveys—Manufactures of Leather—price 15 cents gold.

* * *

The anniversary meeting of the Shanghai Lodge of the Theosophical Society takes place on Tuesday, at the lodge rooms, 29 Avenue Edward VII., at 5:30 p.m., when the officers for the coming year will be announced. Members and their friends are cordially invited to be present.

California Alien Law Hits Japanese

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

Sacramento, Cal. June 23.—Governor Friend W. Richardson today signed the bill passed by the California legislature amending the alien law so as to prohibit aliens who are not eligible to own land in this state from entering into contracts with land owners to farm their acreage for a percentage of the crops.

A furious fight raged in the legislature over the bill and has been carried on to the Governor. Hundreds of letters have been written urging the Governor not to sign the bill.

America Needs 17 New Cruisers

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

Washington, June 23.—At a conference here today between Secretary of the Navy Denby and his technical advisors it is said that it was agreed that it would take 17 additional 10,000 ton cruisers to maintain the United States naval position under the 5-5 ratio with Japan, and 19 new cruisers if the United States were to maintain the 5-3 ratio.

SUGAR TARIFF

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

Washington, June 23.—It was announced at the White House today that the recent statement by President Harding in which he said he had decided not to lower the duty on sugar imported into the United States could have no reference to the investigation being conducted by the Tariff Commission.

The Tariff Commission's investigation was undertaken at the hearty approval of the President, the statement declared.

GOOD PROGRAM IS ARRANGED FOR TUESDAY CONCERT

A most attractive program has been arranged by Maestro Mario Paci for the next open-air orchestral concert, to be given by the Municipal Orchestra at 9:15 p.m. Tuesday at Hongkew Park.

The program will be as follows:

1.—Overture "The merry wives from Windsor" .....Nicolai
2.—Two Movements from the Suite "Esquisses Caucasiennes" .....Ipp. Ivanow
(a) Dans la "Acule"
(b) Cortege du Sardar
3.—(a) Symphonic Sketch "In the Steppes of Central Asia" .....Borodine
(b) Slavonic March Tschaikowsky
4.—(a) Gavotte from the Opera "Mignon" .....Thomas
(b) Minuet from the Opera "Manon" .....Massenet
5.—Suite No. 2 from Opera "Carmen" .....Bizet
(a) Marche des Contrebandiers
(b) Habanera
(c) Nocturne
(d) Chanson du Toreador
(e) La Garde montante

Conductor: Maestro Mario Paci.

Banque Accused Of Bad Faith

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, June 22.—At the resumed hearing of the case of the Banque Industrielle de Chine today, counsel for the shareholders charged the defendants with bad faith in declaring dividends in 1919 when the Banque was in great difficulties notwithstanding the Chairman's statement to the contrary.

The Deputy Prosecutor in his speech expressed surprise that the defendants were so engrossed in their own defense that they had never once uttered a word of regret for the financial havoc they had wrought.

Soochow Student Wins Pulitzer Scholarship

Rosewell Sessoms Britton of Soochow has been awarded one of the three $1,500 gold travelling scholarships for honor graduates of the Pulitzer School of Journalism, Columbia University, New York, according to information received last night.

The scholarships are given to enable to honor graduates to spend a year studying in Europe.

The other two scholarships were awarded to Geneva Bartha Seybold of Topeka, Kansas, and Lee Mills Merriman of Chicago.

Russ Refugees Reach Honolulu

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

Honolulu, June 23.—The United States Army transport Merritt arrived here today with 500 Russian refugees aboard bound for the United States. The refugees left Siberia on board vessels of Admiral Stark's fleet and have been at Mariveles in the Philippines for several months. They were given permission to enter the United States and free transportation by order of President Harding.

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Markets Reveal No Big Changes

(Continued from Page 1)

and also the weather, if you please.

This year owing to the abundant rains the crop prospects appear bright in most of the districts. From the Tientsin area some reports of an increased average under cotton, the planted area in that district being estimated some 20 percent larger than last year. In the previous season the cotton crop round about Tientsin was a poor one owing to the excessive dryness of the spring. Happily, so far, conditions all over the cotton belt are reported as much better, and if typhoons and floods wrought no damage in the period intervening from now to the time of the marketing of the commodity the numerous cotton mills of China should experience a cycle of prosperity. A season of profit is anticipated by many millowners, but at best it is an idle forecast until September is ushered in.

Cheap cotton will not necessarily spell prosperity for the mills. It only ensures the securing of the raw product at fair values without entailing the necessity of drawing on other countries for supplies. Without a demand for the manufactured product cheap cotton is an unremunerative item. The desideratum is sales, and these only swing well when law and order prevail and are enforced the country by a government. Unfortunately trade in China is at the mercy of political parties.

LIBERALS GAIN

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 22.—The Liberals have gained a seat from the Government. The Tiverton by-election occasioned by the death of Mr. H. W. Sparkes (Conservative), resulted as follows:

Mr. Acland (Liberal) 12,041
Mr. Troyte (Conservative) 11,638
Mr. Brown (Labor) 495

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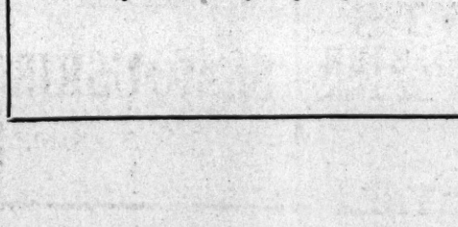

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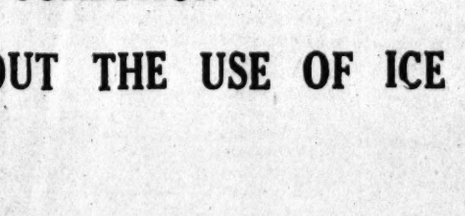

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CAPTIVES WRITE APPRECIATIONS TO RELIEF PARTY

(Continued from Page 1)

charge of the relief work, is especially congratulated and thanked in the letter to Mr. Dollar. A letter was also sent direct to Mr. Crow.

THE CHINA PRESS is thanked for the publicity given the entire affair which the captives credit with having stirred up the people of Shanghai, the United States and Great Britain in their behalf as practically the entire news of the bandit raid was distributed to American newspapers through THE CHINA PRESS office.

The letters to Mr. Dollar and THE CHINA PRESS readers follows:

Shanghai, June 19, 1923.

Mr. J. Harold Dollar, —
President,
American Chamber of Commerce,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir:—

We desire to express to you our sincere thanks and heartfelt gratitude for the help which you and the other officers and members of the American Chamber of Commerce extended to us while we were prisoners of the bandits in Shantung.

Our most important problem was that of food, clothing and sanitation since the country where we were taken is rough and the condition most primitive. We were without food for several days except the rotten stuff (if any) supplied from the district by the bandits and had it not been for the food and also the clothing and medical supplies which were sent us from the outside through your efforts there is no question but that we would have had serious illness and possibly several deaths among the captives.

We desire especially to express our appreciation of the self-sacrificing work of Mr. Crow. We understand that Mr. Crow gave up his work at considerable sacrifice to himself in order to remain at Tsaochuang and keep our supplies moving. We wish there was some way whereby he might be reimbursed for the loss he has suffered in his personal affairs. But as that does not seem possible we can at least do our best to show our gratitude to him personally. We know that he enjoys the esteem of the whole community for this good work and we want you to know that we join in this feeling.

We shall appreciate it if you will make the contents of this letter known to the membership of the Chamber and to the Shanghai public generally since it expresses as well as mere words can the unanimous feeling of all of the people who were so unfortunate as to be numbered among the captives.

With best wishes, we are,
Very sincerely,
J. B. POWELL,
On behalf of the foreign and
Chinese captives at
Paotzuku.

THE CHINA PRESS
Shanghai, June 22, 1923.

Editor,
The China Press,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir:—

On behalf of the foreign and Chinese captives who were held for nearly six weeks by the Shantung bandits, I desire to express to you our sincere thanks for the editorial and news material which you published in our behalf.

We are firmly convinced that had it not been for the generous space which you devoted to this problem that we might have been held indefinitely and undoubtedly many members of our party would have lost their lives.

We are also certain that the general publicity which you gave to this affair has done a great deal toward making the Chinese people generally understand the serious condition of their country. This will undoubtedly do a great deal toward bringing about better conditions in the land.

We also desire to assure you of our earnest desire to assist you in every way possible in further publicity efforts designed to bring about better conditions in the Republic of China.

Again thanking you and with best wishes, we are,
Very sincerely,
J. B. POWELL,
On behalf of the foreign and
Chinese captives at
Paotzuku.

Shanghai, June 19, 1923.

Mr. Larry Lehrbas,
The China Press,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir:—

We desire to express to you the sincere appreciation of all of the captives held by the Shantung bandits for the excellent publicity work done by you in connection with our release. We are all firmly convinced that had it not been for your good work that we would have been held indefinitely and possibly several members of our party would have lost their lives.

We hope that the publicity which you conducted will be continued to the end that the Chinese people generally may be inspired to take a greater interest in the welfare of their government. If this can be done, we are sure that better conditions will soon be brought about in the land. If there is any assistance which we can render you, either individually or collectively in connection with this work we hope that you will call upon us.

With further thanks and best wishes, we are,
Very sincerely,
J. B. POWELL,
On behalf of the foreign and
Chinese captives at
Paotzuku.

Powers To Demand Heavy Indemnities For Bandit Victims

Peking, June 22.—According to a reliable report emanating from Legation quarters, the sanctions which the Powers will impose upon China in connection with the Lincheng bandit outrage will be as follows:—

1. Reparations for material damages incurred by the foreign captives as per statements.
2. The sum of $100,000 to be paid to each victim as compensation for the mental agony suffered during the period of captivity.
3. Indefinite postponement of the investigation by the International Commission of Jurists into China's judicial system and judicial administration in connection with the proposed abrogation of extraterritoriality.
4. The status of the International Mixed Court at Shanghai to remain the same.
5. Mixed Courts to be established in other foreign Settlements or Concessions.
6. Foreign troops to participate in the patrolling of Chinese railways.
7. The dismissal of the military and civil governors of Shantung together with the minor officials responsible for the outrage.

Tientsin, June 22.—The Telegraph Administration refuses to transmit messages dispatched by President Li Yuan-hung. A censorship has been established over all telegrams issued by the politicians in Tientsin. Consequently, President Li has decided to have his messages dispatched from Shanghai and a delegate, it is understood, has already left for that port for this purpose.

It is reported that General Wu Pei-fu has sent a telegram to General Tsao Kun, denouncing the intrigues of the Tientsin clique and criticising the blunders committed by the Paotingfu potentate. On the other hand, the press agents of the Chihli faction are responsible for a report that General Wu has telegraphed to Peking, urging the legislators to hold the Presidential election as soon as possible.

Hankow, June 22.—Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan returned to Wuchang from Loyang last night. He did not proceed to Paotingfu to confer with General Tsao Kun as alleged.

General Wu Pei-fu's attitude towards the political crisis in Peking is reflected by a message which Tuchun Hsiao dispatched to Peking last night, immediately upon his arrival, demanding that the unruly Gendarmes be severely punished.

As a former protegee of General Tsao Kun, General Wu, exasperated as he is by the intrigues of the Tientsin Clique in connection with the coup d'etat against President Li is reluctant to openly voice his protest. He summoned Tuchun Hsiao to Loyang and obviously instructed the latter to be his spokesman.

200 Soldiers Loot Kaifengfu Suburb

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hankow, June 23.—It appears that three bandits belonging to the band which captured Father Malotto have been imprisoned by the magistrate at Yingchen. The magistrate has arranged to release the prisoners in exchange for Father Malotto, which proposal the bandits have agreed to.

BONDS DECLINE SHARPLY, DUE TO PEKING MUDDLE

Various Reasons Assigned For Break In Prices

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, June 20.—The strike of these various departments and demands for money from other sources are only some of the financial embarrassments of the Finance Ministry.

It is reported that some branches of communications and other departments are hesitating to accept the "Circulating Notes." Some members of the House of Representatives will therefore raise the question of why there is this lack of confidence in the Government.

Bonds fell somewhat heavily yesterday and the weakness continues today though little business is being done. The fall was attributed in some quarters to the departure of Mr. Chang Yinghua yesterday, while others say that it is due to Japanese selling in Shanghai caused by the boycott. Others again say that certain politicians bought very heavily and drove up prices before the President was driven from Peking and that they are now beginning to unload. The general political uncertainty is also said to be a cause.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, June 20.—There is no regular meeting of Parliament today but the Speaker is having an informal discussion on the situation with some of the members at four o'clock.

A group of "Citizens" demonstrated in front of the House of Representatives yesterday carrying white flags bearing the inscription "Members of Parliament must be faithful in completing the constitution." Mr. Wu Chinglien has written to the police authorities requesting them to prevent such demonstrations.

Some of the members are reported to fear organised demonstrations with the object of bringing about a dissolution of parliament.

Says Koo Will Take Foreign Portfolio

(Eastern News Agency)

Peking, June 23.—Since yesterday the Chinese press and news agencies have been circulating the news that at the instance of parliamentary circles, Dr. Wellington Koo will shortly assume the post of Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs. A certain official in the Waichiaopu who is well acquainted with Dr. Koo also affirms the report.

Many Well Known Shanghailanders Sail On "Pierce"

A large number of well known Shanghailanders sailed for the United States on the President Pierce yesterday afternoon and the scene at the Customs jetty just before the tender sailed was particularly brilliant for sailing day.

Among those who sailed for San Francisco from where they will go to various points in the United States were Mr. George Fitch, Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., who went on long leave; Miss Mariana Lopez, who has been visiting here for some time; Mr. Roy Bennett, of The Weekly Review of the Far East; Miss Edith Avison, who has been visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Roland Haskell; Mrs. F. W. Sutterle, Jr.; Mr. Ben Moss of the Asia Development Company; Mr. A. W. Gore, the former world's tennis champion; Mrs. Wolsiffer, wife of Mr. C. F. Wolsiffer of the British-American Tobacco Company; Col. Clyde Ford, former United States Postmaster; Mr. A. R. Kepler and family; and Commander L. C. Davis, U. S. N.

WORST NOW OVER AT ETNA, REFUGEES EAGER TO RETURN

Lava Flow Slows Up, Eruptions Gradually Decrease

(Reuter's Service)

Catania, June 22. Continued improvement in the situation has inspired the conviction that the worst is now over. The lava flow is perceptibly slowing and the eruption is decreasing.

The refugees are already requesting permission to return to their homesteads and are courageously planning the struggle of clearing the volcanic ash.

(Reuter's Service)

Catania, June 23.—The larger of the two lava streams has advanced a hundred yards since yesterday evening. The flow slowed down during the day but Linguaglossa is still endangered. The second lava mass in the vicinity of Castiglione and Lorina is now practically stationary.

Rome, June 22.—A semi-official warning has been published against exaggerated reports, including faked photographs, of the effects of the eruption of Mount Etna. On the contrary the warning declares that although the situation is grave there has been no loss of life. Only a few houses and cultivated fields have been destroyed. The volcano is now in its period of greatest activity but the advance of the lava is slow.

Paris Ministry Defeated In Senate

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, June 22. The Government was today defeated in the Senate, which rejected by 177 votes to 115 the Minister of War's estimates of 235,000,000 francs on account of the Syrian Army and substituted the Senate Commission's figure of 220,000,000 francs.

U. S. Pays Big Sum To Help Missions

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 22.—At a conference of the British Missionary Societies at Swanwick, Mr. Kenneth MacLennan, the secretary, said that America was bearing the predominant burden of Christian Missions to China, contributing nearly £2,000,000 a year to them as compared with £325,000 from Britain.

Scout Association Elects Its Officers For The Ensuing Year

The following officers have been elected for the ensuing year by the Baden-Powell Boy Scout Association: vice-presidents, Sir Edward Pearce and Mr. G. M. Billings; executive committee, Messrs. Eric Moller, J. Tuxford and Sir Edward Pearce; honorary secretary, Mr. N. S. Jacobs; honorary treasurer, Mr. H. G. Whitcher; District Scoutmaster, Mr. J. P. Jones; District Cubmaster, Mr. Whitcher.

The meeting, held at the British Consulate, was presided over by Mr. Sidney Barton, C. M. G. Commissioner Millington spoke briefly, and recommended Mr. Noel Jacobs, the industrious honorary secretary for the Medal of Merit.

The annual report was read by Mr. Jacobs, who described the work of the past year, particularly at the camp in Kuling. He spoke regret of the loss sustained through the departure from Shanghai of Col. R. Marr Johnson and Mr. Percy Fowler, but stated that their places had been filled by Col. W. F. L. Gordon and Sir Edward Pearce. He expressed the thanks of the organisation to Mr. Fowler for the use of the ground for their camp, Dr. O'Hara for his first aid lectures and all others who had rendered assistance.

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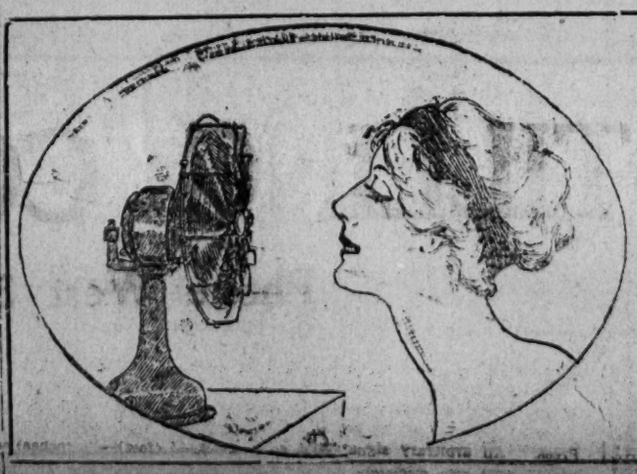

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TO BE LET, furnished home, six rooms, two bathrooms, modern sanitation, garage, garden, French Concession, available July 1st for three to six months. Owner will charge moderate rental to right party. Apply to Box 951, THE CHINA PRASS.
59911

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59948 J 24

FURNISHED house, in the very best locality, near Quinsan Garden. Apply to Box 861, THE CHINA PRESS.
59937

HOUSE, four rooms, bath and kitchen, North Szechuen district, partly furnished. Rental $35. can be taken over cheaply. Address Box No. 946, THE CHINA PRESS.
59898 J 27

TO BE LET, on July 1st, four roomed houses, all modern conveniences, garage, garden, Avenue Joffre, in proximity Avenue Roi Albert. Apply M. Darre, 4 Avenue Edward VII. Tel. C. 5527.
59942 J 27

JULY-AUGUST. Occupant going on vacation will sub-let six roomed house, near Verdun Gardens, for two months. Fully furnished and equipped, wire screened throughout, all modern conveniences, plumbing, electric fans, telephone, etc., etc., Fire and burglary insurance covered. Rent (all in) Tls. 150.00. Apply: 222 Rue Bourgeat, Tel. W. 3518.
59930 J 24

TO LET, sixteen roomed house, brightly new, good location, suitable for all purposes. Rent Tls. 240. Located 323A, Weihaiwe Road. Apply to Surze Hu, o. phone West 258.
59805

TO LET, immediately, No. 31, Route Vallon. Taels 125. Six rooms, two modern bathrooms, flush toilets, small garden. Unfurnished. Apply premises or phone West 3459.
59892 J

TO LET, unfurnished house of five rooms, with large verandah bathrooms, servants' quarters, garage, etc. Nicely located. Apply 50 Medhurst Road.
59915

TO LET, for July and August, fully modern detached furnished house, partially screened, Western district, tennis court. For inspection and full particulars, telephone West 2927. Can be had for exact rental plus taxes.
59908 J 24

TO LET, completely furnished modern five room house, located 18 Tracey Terrace, off Route des Soeurs, for three months. Tel. West 2444.
59899 J 29

TO LET, four room house, Bubbling Well district. Tls. 75.00 For particulars, inquire 40, Bubbling Well.
T. F. 170

TO LET, a beautiful house on Rue Molliere, about a hundred yards from the French Gardens, with six large rooms, two bathrooms, kitchen and pantry, two servants rooms and garage, porch and garden. Apply to 399, Avenue Joffre.
59863 J 24

TO LET, two eight-roomed houses, with bathrooms, garage and garden, located 74 and 76, Edinburgh Road. Rent Tls. 100 and Tls. 120 respectively. Immediate occupation. Apply Shanghai Trust Company. 9, Ningpo Road
59842 J 28

CENTRALLY situated, neatly furnished house, opposite Country Club on Bubbling Well, five large rooms, screened porches, two baths, large garden, flower-house, garage including silver, linen, to let for immediate occupation, until end of April 1924, at moderate price. Apply to Box 925, THE CHINA PRESS.
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SIX roomed house to let, French Concession, near tram. Complete modern sanitary conveniences, garage. Apply to the Shanghai Estate Co., Inc. 41 Rue du Consulate.
T. F. 180

TO LET or for sale, in French Settlement. One seven-roomed house, with garage and sanitary installation. 544, Avenue Joffre Two seven-roomed houses, garage and sanitary installation. Route Herve de Stayes. One six-roomed house, garage and sanitary installation, Route de Grouchy. For particulars, apply to Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine. 7 Avenue Edouard VII. (I. S. S. Building). Telephone 7031,-2-3-4.
59811 J 26

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59932 J 26

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FORD, standard touring, in excellent running condition. Hassler shock absorbers, spare wheel with new tube and cover. Tls. 400 for immediate sale. Apply to Box 950, THE CHINA PRESS.
59909 J 26

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59869 J 24

SCRIPPS-BOOTH 3 seater, in excellent condition. Will guarantee performance. Owner buying larger car, Price Tls. 450.00. Apply to Box 942, THE CHINA PRESS. or telephone N. 130.
59888 J 24

WANTED a small second hand two or four seater open car. Please state price to Box No. 937, THE CHINA PRESS.
59878 J 24

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TO LET, furnished flat, two large, one small rooms, bath, geyser, kitchen, servants' quarters, garden, to adults only, ground floor. 12 Darroch Road.
59925 J 27

TO LET. Desirable two roomed flat, with attached kitchen and bathroom, in French Concession close to The Bund facing. South Very reasonable rental includes light, water and taxes. Apply to Box 962, THE CHINA PRESS.
59938 J 26

TO LET, unfurnished 2-3 roomed independent flat, with bathroom kitchen, etc., in a detached house with garden. Western district. Address Box 906, THE CHINA PRESS.
59802

FURNISHED flat, immediate occupation, on Kiukiang Road Ideal for one or two bachelors, very centrally located, cool in Summer, no insects. Apply to Box 957, THE CHINA PRESS.
59926 J 26

UNFURNISHED, two-roomed flat to let, on Avenue Joffre. Apply to Box 947, THE CHINA PRESS.
59901 J 24

FLAT, with or without board, hot, cold water, verandah, tennis court, garage. Call 2=4 p.m. 170, Bubbling Well.
59928 J 24

TO LET, well furnished flat, with kitchen, use telephone, facing South. Moderate rent. Also furnished single room. 34, Wayside Road.
59927 J 29

TO LET, three fully furnished flats, three rooms, bathroom and kitchen. Rental includes rates and light. Apply 134-5, Bubbling Well Road.
59887 J 24

CHEAP, unfurnished flat, in APARTMENT. Two large rooms private house, two rooms, kitchen and bath. 20, Dixwell Road. Phone N. 684.
59881 J 24

APARTMENT. Two large rooms completely furnished, bath, hot and cold water, kitchen, Rent includes lights, gas, phone, laundry, also linen and servants, excellent cook. American home. Apply evenings, 419, Avenue Joffre. Phone West 3455.
59862 J 24

TO LET, 41, Markham Road, unfurnished newly decorated flat, four rooms, bath, large verandah. Apply to Box 928, THE CHINA PRESS.
59856 J 24

TO LET, for immediate occupation, very desirable flat, unfurnished, best location, Western district, consisting of two very large South rooms, with very large verandah, two smaller rooms, large kitchen, servants' quarters, garage, very large garden, tennis lawn, vegetable garden, Tls. 125 monthly, tax and water included. For further particulars apply phone W. 3329, between 10-12 a.m. or write Box 913, THE CHINA PRESS.
59826 J 24

TO LET, July 1st. Large elegantly furnished apartment, all modern conveniences, mosquito proof, excellent cuisine, garden, tennis garage. Phone W. 3109, 633, Rue Ratard.
59467 J 30

SITUATIONS WANTED

AMERICAN woman desires permanent stenographic position. Years of experience References. Willing to leave Shanghai. Apply to Box 933, THE CHINA PRESS.
59865 J 24

YOUNG Chinese girl, desires position as saleslady in shop or as companion to lady. Speaks English. Apply to Box 964, THE CHINA PRESS.
59944 J 24

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59934 J 24

ENGLISH nursery governess seeks position, Shanghai or outports. Apply to Box 918, THE CHINA PRESS.
59835

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER. Will call at office for dictation. Prompt service. Translations in French, Italian, Spanish, Russian and German, done by experienced translator formerly connected with Inter-Allied Technical Board. 20 Jinkee Road. Telephone Central 2351.
59795

WHEN you are in need of office clerks, typists, etc., etc., ring up C 5200 or write to Employment Dept. Chinese Y. M. C. A. 120 Szechuen Road.
T. F. 66

EXPERIENCED Chinese at present employed seeks position as supervising salesman capable of taking complete charge of general advertising. Apply to Box 703 THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F. 169

STOREKEEPER, South American young, 3½ years experience in hardware etc., at present employed desires change. Slight knowledge of Chinese. Apply to Box 927, THE CHINA PRESS.
59855 J 2

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TO LET, at No. 1 The Bund, offices facing The Bund, recently occupied by Moller and Company, Limited. Application to be made to the Asiatic Petroleum Company (North China) Limited, Property Department.
59929 J 27

TO LET, furnished office, modern building, central position, for particulars, apply to M. Darre, 4 Avenue Edward VII. Tel. C. 5527.
59943 J 27

TO LET. Small office room, in French Concession. Rental Tls 30, including taxes, light and water. Apply to Box 963, THE CHINA PRESS.
59938 J 26

TO LET, in Central location, one light office room. Furniture optional. Apply 16, Jinkee Road.
59940 J 27

TO LET, at 16 Canton Road, 3,000 square feet or will subdivide, at a very low price, for balance of term make any offer, which will be considered to J. T. Hammond, 16, Jinkee Road.
59932 J 26

OFFICE TO LET, corner of Kiukiang Road and Szechuen Road. For particulars, please apply to Bank of Canton Ltd. 2 Ningpo Road.
T. F. 141

OFFICES to let. On the 2nd and 3rd floors of No 7 The Bund. Also at No. 7a the premises immediately behind No. 7. Apply to The Commercial Bank of China.
T. F. 135

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T. F. 156

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59801 J.11

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59790 J.24

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T. F. 177

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Connaught House.
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Vacant one small front room, facing South.

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59914 J 24

TO LET, nicely furnished room, private bathroom attached. Excellent food. Apply 106, Bubbling Well Road.
59918 J 27

NICELY furnished large airy room, suit one or two persons. Mosquito proof. Absolutely cool. Without board. Near Garden Bridge. Vacant 1st July. Apply to Box 958, THE CHINA PRESS
59931 J 30

GROUND floor, cool rooms, in Central district, suitable for a doctor's office. Also rooms and baths for business men or women. Apply to Box 965, THE CHINA PRESS.
5994

COMFORTABLY, furnished rooms, with board, suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Terms moderate. Apply 5 Young Allen Terrance, vicinity Quinsan Gardens.
59924 J 27

TO LET, large airy furnished rooms, verandah facing South Excellent table. Suitable for two bachelors or couple. ($150). Also single room $90. 85B Rue Bourgeat, corner Rue du Lieutenant Petiot. Phone West 3849.
59787 J 27

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms with bath and first class board in newly refitted house now under American management. 23 North Szechuen Road. Telephone North 2554.
T. F. 132

MRS. J. Lepetit, 47 Bubbling Well, near New Carlton and Race Course, large and small nicely furnished rooms, with bathrooms attached. Prices moderate. Telephone W. 1215.
59436.

EXCLUSIVE foreign boarding house, nicely furnished rooms with private bath and modern conveniences. Excellent table. Phone West 3056, or call A101, B101, C101, Avenue Road, near Gordon. Mrs. H. Russell.
56039

TO LET, one large room with bathroom and verandah attached. Full board. Please apply 28, Carter Road, or 'phone West 1912.
59936

TO LET, furnished large room, closed verandah, bathroom attached. Also one small room. 19, Nanzing Road.
59897 J 29

TO LET, furnished room, without board. Apply 316, Avenue Joffre.
59901 J 24

DOUBLE AND SINGLE rooms, bathroom attached. Excellent board. 7 Love Lane. West 2544.
59891 J 26

COMFORTABLY furnished room, with bath and verandah, for couple or two friends. Also small room, tennis, garage. Apply 8, Yates Road.
59818 J 26

FURNISHED room and private bath, in modern office building, very central, for one or two persons. Immediate occupation. Address Box 935, THE CHINA PRESS.
59873 J 24

NEWLY furnished room with bath, in private residence, French Concession, near Columbia Country Club. Suitable for one or two bachelors. Immediate occupancy. Breakfasts. May be seen by appointment. Telephone West 2918.
59844 J 27

TO LET, immediately, a nicely furnished room, also small room, with full board, in Western district. Apply to Box 900, THE CHINA PRESS.
59786 J.24

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

SMALL single room with all modern conveniences. French cooking and supervision, near French Park, suitable for gentlemen Rent $110, 125-127, Route Vallon.
59840 J27

TO LET, well furnished double room, with bath and geyser, $50 per month, near French Club and tram, 312, Avenue Joffre. Telephone West 2855.
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59682 J 26

FURNISHED rooms facing South, bath attached. Excellent board, 480 to 130 single, 130 to 180 double. 34, Haskell Road.
59745 J 1

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TO LET, on Avenue Dubail, two unfurnished rooms with large verandah and modern bathroom. Rent $80 including electric light, water. (Board optional). Apply to Box 945, THE CHINA PRESS.
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59880 J 24

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HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, to buy detached residence, Western district, four bedrooms, three bathrooms, three rooms downstairs, ample servants' quarters, garage, modern plumbing and garden. Send full particulars to Box No. 926, THE CHINA PRESS.
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APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED self contained flat, two rooms, kitchen, bath. Furnished. Western district if possible. Apply to Box 948, THE CHINA PRESS.
J 26

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OH, THAT'S NOTHING! MR. ROCKEFELLER IS A PERSONAL FRIEND OF MINE AND GIVES ME MY GAS FREE TA TA
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59913 J 24

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EXCHANGE AND MART

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T. F.

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59950 J 24

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59883 J 24

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59883 J 24

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop 120 Szechuen Road.
T. F. 71

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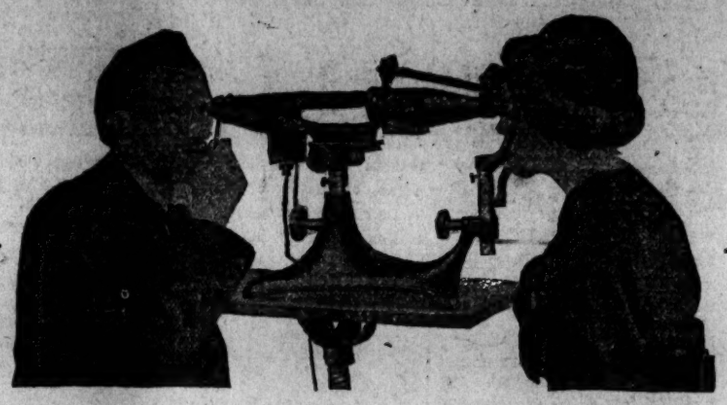

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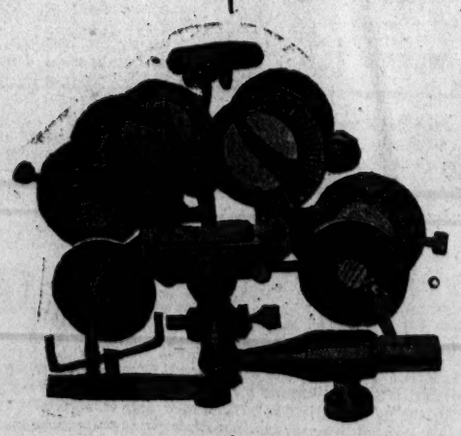

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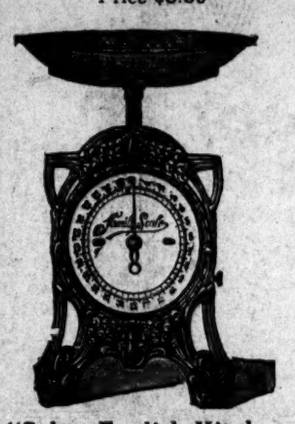

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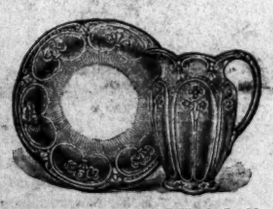

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A Few of the Dollar Bargains! There are Thousands More!!

1.	**5000 Yards**	Mosquito Netting 70 inch	$1.00 yard
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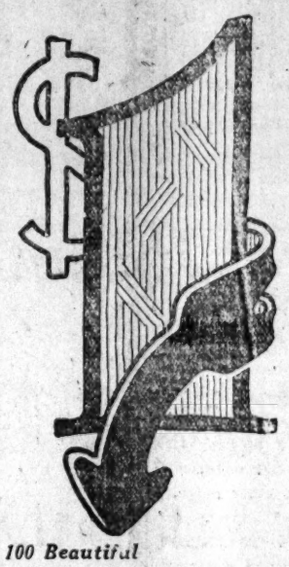
3.	**2500 Yards**	Mesh Casement Cloth White and Cream 42 inch	$1.00 yard
4.	**750 Yards**	Cretonne 30 inch	$1.00 yard
5.	**225 Only**	Cushion Squares 24 x 24 Usually @ $1.50 to 2.00	$1.00 each
6.	**195 Dozen**	Sponge Cloth	$1.00 doz.
7.	**225 Dozen**	Cheak Cotton Dusters 22 x 22	$1.00 for 3
8.	**50 Dozen**	Polishing Cloth (Radio) for Silver, Glass, etc.	$1.00 for 4
9.	**79 Dozen**	Face Towels Best English make	$1.00 for 6
10.	**52 Dozen**	Turkish Towels 18 x 32 inches	$1.00 for 2
11.	**143 Dozen**	Pillow cases Buttoned 20 x 30 in.	$1.00 for 2
12.	**526 Dozen**	Napkins 20 x 20 inch	$1.00 for 3
13.	**60 Only**	Emb. Side board Cloth 12 x 45 inch	$1.00 each
14.	**54 Only**	Lace Runners 12 x 45 inch	$1.00 each
15.	**173 Only**	Lace Duchet Set Trimmed	$1.00 per set of 4 pieces
16.	**93 Only**	Damask Tray Cloth 14 x 20 inch	$1.00 for 2
17.	**71 Only**	Lace Tray Cloth 16 x 24 inch	$1.00 each
18.	**59 Only**	Tea Cosey Covers All over Lace	$1.00 each
19.	**39 Only**	Lace Trimmed Tray Cloth 14 x 20	$1.00 for 2
20.	**85 Only**	Emb. Crash Sideboard Cloth 12 x 54 inch	$1.00 each
21.	**250 Plain**	Fancy and Colored Patent Leather Belts. all to be cleared at	$1.00 each
22.	**50 Dozen**	Pairs Ladies white Lisle Thread Stockings, size 8" to 10"	$1.00 pair
23.	**2000 Yards**	Cotton Lace and Insertion 1½" 2" 2½" wide 3 4 and 5 yards for	$1.00
24.	**50 Dozen**	Ladies Ribbed Cotton Vests, Lace top and shoulder straps	$1.00 each
25.	**50 Dozen**	Ladies Ribbed Cotton Vests, Lace top and short sleeves	$1.00 each
26.	**75 Dozen**	Ladies Ribbed cotton vests, crocheted top and shoulder straps	$1.00 each
27.	**200 Yards**	White Lawn Flouncing Nicely embroidered width 27 inch	$1.00 yds.
28.	**100 Yards**	White Voile Flouncing, assorted designs width 17 inch.	$1.00 yds.
29.	**6000 Yards**	Plain and Fancy Ribbons, all width and Colors. 1½ 3 6 and 9 yds. for	$1.00
30.	**2000 Yards**	Pretty washing galon Trimming Fast colors. 6. 8, 12 yds. for	$1.00
31.	**50 Dozen**	Bundles best India Tape assorted 12 pieces in a bundle, 3 bundles for	$1.00
32.	**5000 Yards**	Suit all torcheon Lace and insertions. width 1" to 4 inch. 4, 6, 8 & 12 yds. for	$1.00
33.	**50 Dozen**	Ladies Lawn Handkerchiefs wonderful value, 9 for	$1.00
34.	**100 Dozen**	Children colored Picture Handkerchiefs, assortod designs and colors 6 for	$1.00
35.	**5000 Yards**	Longcloth embroidery Edgings, 1" to 5 inches wide 3, 5 and 6 yards for	$1.00
36.	**200 Dozen**	White Egg Cups	$1.00 doz.
37.	**300 Dozen**	Gold Edge Egg Cups	$1.00 for 9
38.	**100 Dozen**	Blue Band Egg Cups	$1.00 for 6
39.	**256 Only**	1½ Pint Brown Teapots	$1.00 each
40.	**13½ Dozen**	10" Iron Frypans	$1.00
41.	**6 Dozen Only**	14 inch Double Tin Roastpan	$1.00
42.	**225 Lots.**	1 square Pie Pan 1 Fluted Pie Pan 1 Angle Cake mould	$1.00
43.	**200 Lots.**	1 Bread tin 1 9 hole muffin Pan 1 Bread Tin	$1.00



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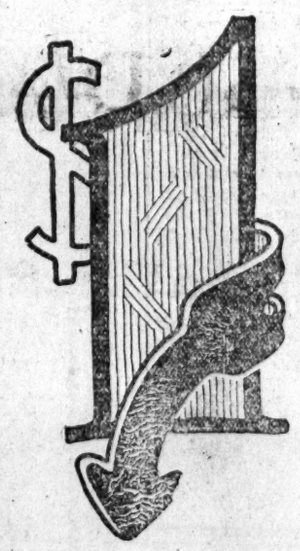

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45.	300	dozen ½ pint Tumblers	$1.00 for 6
45.a	144 Only	2 Pint Glass Jugs	$1.00
46.	398 Only	Water Bottles and Glasses	$1.00 for 2
67.	135 Dozen	¾ Pint Tumblers	$1.00 for 4
48.	325 Dozen	White Cups and Saucers	$1.00 for 3
49.	75 Only	Glass Jam Dishes with covers	$1.00 each
50.	45 Only	Glass Covered Sugar Basins	$1.00
51.	39 Only	Glass Salad Bowls 10"	$1.00 each
52.	105 Lots	1 Flour Sifter 1 Kitchen Fork 2 „ Spoons	$1.00
53.	98 Lots	1 Gas Toaster 1 Large Milk Strainer	$1.00
54.	136 Lots	1 Layer Cake Tin 1 Quart Measure 1 Potato Masher	$1.00
55.	215 Lots	1 Layer Cake Tin 1 Bread Baking Tin 1 Triple Grater	$1.00
56.	96 Lots	1 Fluted Muffin Pan 1 Pie Pan 1 12" Oblong Pan	$1.00
57.	83 Lots	1 Oblong Cake Pan 1 Large Pie Tin 1 Bread Baking Tin	$1.00
58.	123 Lots	1 Cake Pan 1 Jelly mould 2 pint 1 Grater	$1.00
59.	225 Lots	1 Square Pie Tin 1 Round Cake Tin 1 Jelly mould	$1.00
60.	196 Lots	1 Kitchen Meat Saw 1 Slotted Spoon 1 Cake Turner	$1.00
61.	99 Lots	1 Ladle 1 Iron Spoon 1 Iron Fork	$1.00
62.	103 Lots	1 Patent Egg Beater 1 Strainer 1 Spoon	$1.00
63.	75 Lots	1 Angel Bake Pan 1 Potato Chipper 1 Jelly Mould	$1.00
64.	115 Lots	1 Layer Cake Tin 1 Muffin Pan 1 Pie Pan	$1.00
65.	435 Only	½ pint Aluminium Mugs	3 for $1.00
66.	285 Lots	1 Measuring Cup Aluminium 1 Tea Strainer „ 1 Fish Sluce „	$1.00
67.	185 Lots	1 Flour Sifter Aluminium 1 Pepper Shaker „ 1 Salt „ „	$1.00
68.	50 Only	2 pint Aluminun Saucepan	$1.00
69.	36 Only	Aluminium Frypan	$1.00
70.	120 Lots	1 Aluminium Skinner 1 „ Basting Spoon	$1.00
71.	136 Only	Aluminium Soap Dishes	2 for $1.00
72.	12 Dozen	Scrubbing Brushes	3 for $1.00
73.	6 Gross	Tins Brass Polish	3 Tins $1.00
74.	4½ Gross	Assorted Dish Mops	3 for $1.00
75.	800 yards	Printed Brocade, very pretty designs; 40" wide. this week	$1.00 yard
76.	450 yards	Silk Finish Seersucker Crepe, in Pink, Sky, White, Lavender, Canary, Peach. 28" wide	$1.00 yard
77.	1,000 yards	French woven Ginghams, in exceptional colours stripes or checks 40 inch wide this week	$1.00 yard
78.	**Printed Organdie Voiles,**	3,000 yards in pretty designs. 28 inch wide this week	2 yards for $1.00
79.	**Ginghams,**	in plaids checks and stripes. 28 inch wide this week	2 yards for $1.00
80.	100 doz.	Boy's Striped Ties.	3 for $1.00

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A marvel of value
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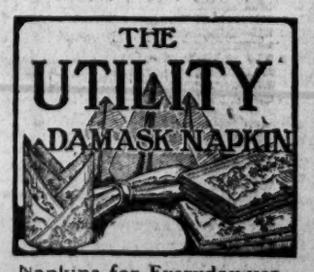

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NANKING ROAD —— SZECHUEN ROAD

Uncle Sam, Esq., Buyer And Seller Of Gold

BY RICHARD L. TINGLEY

The golden hoard of Croesus, Alexander and Midas might all be lodged in the vaults of Uncle Sam's Assay Office in New York and there would still be room for the riches of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. Situated in the heart of the financial district facing Wall Street near the corner of Nassau, it adjoins the Sub-Treasury Building, a sub Treasury no more, as all these institutions have been abandoned.

Deep in the earth, seventy feet below the sidewalk and twenty four feet lower than ground water level, the safes which hold the golden riches of Uncle Sam occupy an impregnable position. Constructed of massive steel-reinforced concrete, the thick walls and the single steel time-locked door present a formidable barrier against invasion. A camel might pass through the eye of a needle about as easily as a burglar might gain access.

The quantity of gold and silver which these vaults contain is constantly varying. Nobody will tell you how much it amounts to at any time. This is a carefully guarded secret. The Treasury Department considers it is none of our business to know, and the department is right. What we do know, however, is that there is something more than three and three quarters billion dollars of the precious metal in America at the present moment, and that it is all lodged in the vaults of the government assay offices, mints and other institutions and in the Reserve banks. What the Treasury Department does tell us, however, is that it will buy, through its many such offices, every ounce of pure gold offered it for sale, and that it will pay $20.67 in good United States currency an ounce for such gold; also that it will sell all the gold one wants to buy at just the same price, for this is the law—this, in part, is what it means to be on a "gold basis."

The "why" of the assay offices is that all is not gold that glistens. Uncle Sam wants to know just how much pure gold is—fine gold—there is in every consignment offered him for sale as it comes to him from various sources. He can afford to take no chances. Not all the precious metal offered is fine gold. It always contains a certain amount of so-called impurities—silver, nickel, copper, platinum and the like. These must be taken out, for the exact percentage of such impurities must be known, before it can be disposed of with the government stamp of authenticity.

The principal buyers of gold are the jewelers and those having commercial uses for it in the arts. They want fine gold and prefer to do their own alloying. By far the greater amount of gold, however, is retained by the government for coinage purposes in standard coinage bars that form the basis of our currency. The United States standard is nine parts pure gold to one part copper. That of other countries is not always the same. In making standard United States bars from coins and bars of other origin, therefore, the assay offices must melt them down and add the required quantity of gold or of alloy, as the case may be.

The principal sellers of gold at the New York Assay Office are the merchants, exporters and bankers, who receive it in the form of coin or bars from overseas customers in settlement of balances. Follow its course. A steamship arrives with a million dollars in gold consigned to Mr. Banker, of New York. He cannot use the gold in the form sent, so he orders it transferred to the Assay Office to be sold—in fact, the gold seldom goes to Mr. Banker at all, but is taken direct to the government vaults. The banker wants his million dollars, but Uncle Sam doesn't pay at once the entire amount claimed. If the gold looks genuine and comes from a reliable source, a spot payment in the form of a check on the United States Treasury is made, after it has been weighed, of about 90 percent of the consignment value. The balance is paid after the government assayers have determined by an analysis of many samples just how much fine gold there is in the lot.

Under the Pittman act, now in force, the government also is obliged to buy all the silver of United States origin offered and to pay $1 an ounce for it. This must also be assayed, refined and reduced to pure silver bars—all of which is done by a staff of experts in the unpretentious building on Wall Street which has the appearance more of an ordinary office structure than of a metals refinery.

The first step, after the deposit of purchased metal has been weighed and assayed, is to put it through the silver refinery. A melt is made of approximately 600 parts silver, 300 parts gold and 100 parts base metal and is cast into slabs technically called anodes. These slabs are about 18 inches long by about a quarter of an inch thick. They are suspended in muslin bags in vitreous, acid-proof stoneware tanks containing an electrolyte composed of a solution of silver nitrate and free nitric acid. In the silver room there are two sets of tanks each containing sixteen cells. Opposite each anode is suspended a cathode of pure silver. An electric current at low voltage is then passed through the solution for many hours, which causes the silver on the anodes to be deposited in crystals upon the cathodes. These are scraped off and the scrapings are ready to be cast into the pure silver bars of commerce.

The residue remaining in the muslin bags from the silver process is taken to the gold room, where there are four sets of tanks, of twelve cells each, made of porcelain, which withstands the action of the acids used. The anodes of approximately the size used in the silver process are made from high-grade gold bullion and crude gold products from both gold and silver processes. The electrolyte consists of a trichloride solution and free hydrochloric acid. The anodes are suspended in the solution by pure gold hooks, bars covered with strips of pure gold, and the passage of the electric current through the solution causes the pure gold from the anodes to be deposited on the cathodes. The latter being of fine gold, the resultant is ready for melting and casting into fine gold "certificate" and other bars. The slimes, or residue remaining in the electrolyte, contain all the metals which were in the anodes, including platinum, palladium and other platiniferous metals, worth, weight for weight, each many times the value of gold. These products are reclaimed and, combined with the recoveries from scrap metal purchased from jewelers, pawbrokers and others are sold by the government. The slimes, however, contain chiefly a mixture of silver chloride which, when reduced to metallic silver, is suitable for use in silver anodes.

The aggregate quantity of bullion coined, melted and refined in the department of coinage mints and assay offices in the fiscal year 1921 amounted to 7,000,000 fine ounces of gold and 104,500,000 fine ounces of silver, valued at $144,690,000 and $104,500,000 respectively (silver at $1 a fine ounce). Of these the New York assay office accounted for 4,773,000 ounces of gold and 1,976,000 ounces of silver. The limit of wastage prescribed by statute is 0.0001 for gold and 0.0015 for silver melting and refining, and the statute is always rigidly adhered to. The actual loss by such wastage amounted last year in the New York office to $1,288.03. In order to accomplish these results great care must be exercised and appliances for the reclamation of the "sweeps" have been introduced which reduce the loss to a minimum.

The process of transformation of the precious metals of which Uncle Sam is so insatiate a buyer is an intricate one. During their travels from the time they are unloaded in the narrow alleyway at the side of the assay building to the time they are candidates for the storage vaults the deposits are melted at least five times; are assayed no less than seven or more times; are weighed and reweighed, checked and rechecked times without number; the bars are stamped at least five times by hand with figures denoting their history, fineness and value; and their history is further recorded in a multitude of journals, day books and ledgers. The resulting bars of fine gold and silver are then removed to the immense storage vaults.

So long as the United States remains on a gold basis there will be a demand for the functions performed by her assay offices. So long as New York remains the financial center of the country the assay office here will be the most important and through its doors is destined to pass in continuing volume the golden stream which has already made the United States the financial master of the world.

Weds Dying Sweetheart By Long-Distance Telephone

Justice H.P. Hughes & Helen Satterwhite

JUSTICE Hal P. Hughes, of Fort Worth, Texas, is shown performing the ceremony that made Helen Satterwhite, seated beside him, the bride of Horace W. Keller, a United States sailor, who, at the time of the marriage, was 2,000 miles away, confined to his bed with pneumonia, in the Naval Hospital at Bremerton, Washington. A total of 46,000 miles of telephone wire were necessary for the routing of the nuptials. The couple had been sweethearts since childhood and were engaged to be married, but his serious illness caused her desire to hasten the marriage before his death.

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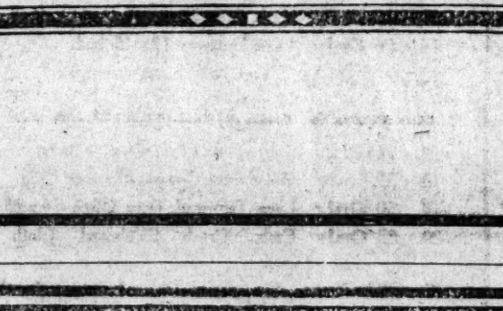

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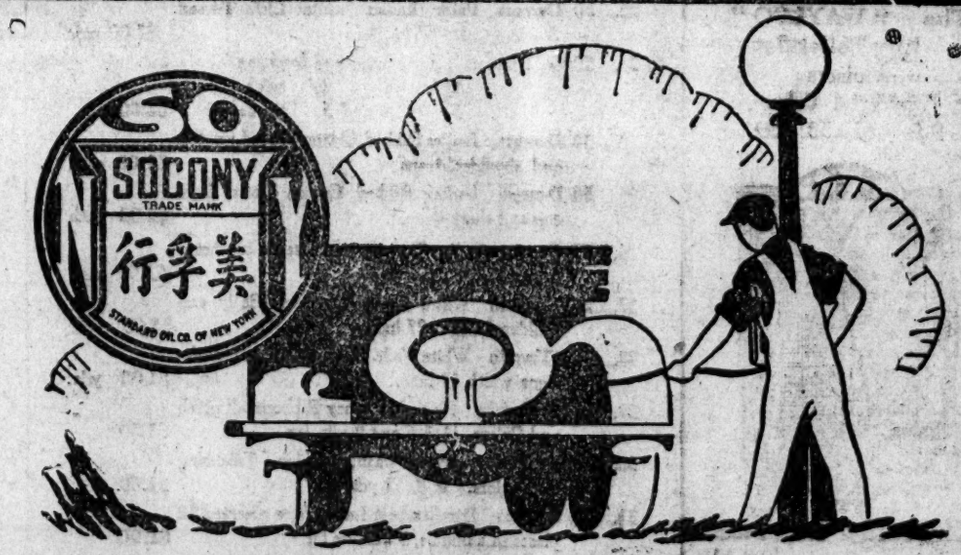


Correct boiling points for full power and mileage

PRATT'S MOTOR SPIRITS

Russia—1923

BY DR. FRIDTJOF NANSEN

Before the revolution the great universities of Russia were important centers of culture, but it must be admitted that intellectual life under the Tsar's regime was extremely artificial, and could not be regarded as a normally developed sociological phenomenon.

While the masses were plunged in profound ignorance, the aristocracy and the wealthy bourgeoisie, in touch with foreign countries, assumed a borrowed culture, often very distinguished, but as a rule extremely superficial. Russia gave to the world great men of science and brilliant authors, but her unbending and suspicious autocracy did not allow the intellectual life of the nation to develop freely. Only a small minority had access to the world of ideas, and even they became objects of suspicion as soon as any independent spirit of investigation prompted them to criticise the social or religious organisation of the country. The fierce longing for education and liberty which tortured the country induced thousands of students to emigrate; they went to study at foreign universities, where they lived often in circumstances of great material hardship and want. While the Russian universities showed an indulgent tolerance toward the laziness of the young nobles who honored them by their attendance, sons of the peasants and workers had no opportunity for education even if they showed special intellectual aptitude.

A NEW EDUCATIONAL POLICY

But the revolution brought about as complete a reversal of the situation in education as in the sphere of economic organisation. Compulsory free elementary education was proclaimed. An attempt was made to organise continuation and higher grade schools open to all young people who could profit by them, and only to them: mental capacity and work alone were to be taken into account.

Under the administration of M. Lunacharsky, People's Commissary for Public Instruction, a large number of elementary schools were set up, and an effort was made to introduce in them the latest educational methods. These schools were the first step in the educational ladder, being compulsory, in theory, for four years. One-sixth of the best pupils were to be chosen from the elementary schools to continue their studies in a higher grade for five years, entering there upon more or less specialised studies in the divisions of industry, agriculture, etc. Then they were to arrive at the university, where the teaching of languages, literature and philosophy was reduced to a minimum in favor of the applied sciences, and particularly of political and social studies, where, as we know, the Marxian was the official school.

In order to make it immediately possible for the workers to obtain higher education, however, a "workers' faculty" (Raffak) was created at each university, where young people between eighteen and thirty years of age might study. These students were elected from the factories and workshops on account of their ability, and their training was financed by the state. Twenty-five percent of them were to be chosen by the Communist party, while 75 percent were to be elected by various government bodies without political prejudice.

FATAL HANDICAPS

So gigantic a program as this was of course doomed to failure. Many elementary schools were opened, but for lack of means the majority of them were incapable of doing useful work. The teachers were very irregularly paid, and with long delays, because of which they suffered considerable loss due to the rapid fall of the rouble exchange. And what can the most self-sacrificing teacher do when his pupils have neither pencils, nor copy-books, nor slates and slate-pencils, and books are few and far between? Moreover the war, civil strife, and the famine in 1921 left entirely to the care of the state millions of orphan or abandoned children—1,300,000 in the famine-ravaged districts alone. Inadequately as these little creatures were fed and clothed in the Soviet asylums, their care nevertheless constituted a huge expense for the central and local authorities. Foreign relief, especially the great American organisation (A. R. A.) under the direction of Mr. Hoover, was of great assistance in meeting this urgent need.

But meanwhile the number of elementary schools in Russia has decreased so greatly that there are even fewer now than under the Tsar's regime. Desperate letters have come to me from Russian teachers whose schools had been closed for lack of funds. In a few special cases I have helped and my organisation is trying to send to Russia a little of the sorely-needed school material, but much money must be devoted to a work which has so important a bearing on the future of Russia.

The organisation and operation of the schools has now been placed under the local authorities again—one step in the direction of financial decentralisation, parallel with the general tendency of the new economic policy. It was the only way to save some of them; but it does not prevent the closing of many.

The Russian universities are also in great difficulties. The students were originally given their lodging and subsistence by the state, but now they have to maintain themselves, except the poorest and, especially, the Communists. In January 1923 hardly one third of the 120,000, the estimated number of students in Russia, were receiving government rations, which are utterly insufficient. Moreover quite high entrance fees have recently been reintroduced.

The international organisation for European Student Relief, which works with my organisation in Russia, has given valuable help to the Russian students: its representatives at the various universities have opened dining-rooms with daily meals for 30,000 students. It also does its best to supply them with scientific books. When one sees the students flock into these homes for meals, and observes the happy expression on the faces of thousands of promising young men and women, one feels that a more satisfactory and important form of relief would be difficult to find. And the fact that a large organisation of foreign students, whose political and religious ideas are to a large extent so entirely opposed to the Soviet theories, has shown such a generous understanding of the great duties of international solidarity, inspires one to hope the coming generation will be characterised by tolerance and a desire for peaceable work.

STARVATION AMONG THE PROFESSORS

As for the Russian professors, their salaries are beggarly, and they are without the most necessary literary and scientific aids to study: books, foreign publications, laboratory apparatus, instruments, etc. Their position was particularly critical up to 1922. I have heard of several cases of well-known professors who literally starved to death. Even at this moment the university teachers have many difficulties to contend with, and though their means of subsistence may have improved they still suffer greatly from their intellectual isolation. Such help as our organisation has been able to give them, thanks in part to several foreign universities, has made it easier for some thousands of Russian professors to struggle through the worst period; but it is time that regular relations were restored between foreign and Russian universities. By an order of December 28 last the Council of People's Commissaries exempted literary and scientific publications from censorship.

Regular relations with the outer world, however, were long rendered impossible by the atmosphere of political suspicion and organised espionage which led to the imprisonment and often condemnation of many Russian intellectuals. The government's intolerance astounds and embitters foreigners, for whom liberty of thought and word represent an inalienable right. That the Russian authorities will gradually come to understand this is greatly to be hoped. That they no longer need fear any attacks from without should make that easier, it seems to me. At home, too, political passions have cooled down.

The reconstruction of the country's economic life and the resumption of methodical and peaceful work seems to be the general desire among all sections of the people, tired as they are of so many years' war and social upheaval. Leading professors, not in any agreement with the Communist theories, who have suffered greatly during the revolution, told me when I last visited Moscow:

"We are not Bolsheviks; from a theoretical point of view we are opponents of the present government; yet we believe that Russia's economic position is so grave that all political questions ought to be relegated to a lower plane. We therefore co-operate loyally with the government by continuing in our university teaching, or by our common work in the various commissariats. We are convinced that in this we are doing our real duty and working for the recovery of our country's prosperity."

It is to be hoped that this loyal co-operation by non-Communist elements will induce the Russian authorities to give up favoring, in the schools and universities, the professors and students who are Communists. But Russia is still rather far from neutrality as regards tests of faith and politics in her educational establishments; though it should be remembered that the same was true under the Tsar. On the other hand it is only fair to recognise that the Bolshevist revolution, even in its most brutal periods, has shown, compared to some other revolutions, comparative moderation towards genuine men of learning. They have been given, more or less regularly, official food-rations, and have also received much help from semi-official committees, such as Maxim Gorki's. As a rule their books and laboratories have been respected, and public libraries and museums have actually been enriched by the nationalisation of private collections. Very little has been destroyed by nationalisation, and the first foreigners admitted to the Soviet museums were surprised at the orderly arrangement of Russia's treasures of art and learning.

A DOUBLE PURPOSE

Why does the Soviet government protect and even seek to develop public instruction?

To begin with I think it was due to a serious desire to improve the intellectual level of the Russian people, and so help them to rise out of their condition of ignorance and superstition.

Next, and perhaps most, it was a means of converting the masses to the Communist doctrine, I might almost say, "religion." The Soviet government has shown great ability in organising extremely effective propaganda throughout Russia's vast extent. With books, pamphlets, placards of all sorts, meetings and cinemas, it has sought to make "Communist truth" permeate the Russian people, which until now has been less touched by modern intellectual movements than any other. The schools naturally formed a particularly suitable medium for disseminating the official doctrine, and for this reason the government would allow no private educational establishments to be opened.

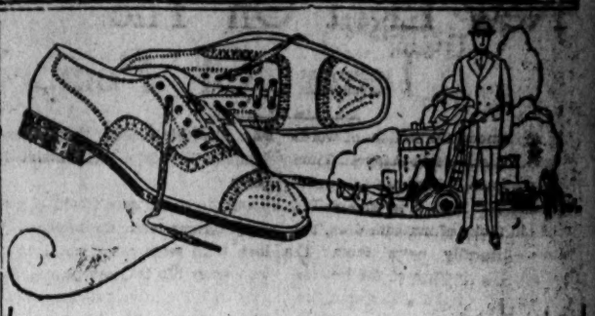
But the Russian authorities recognise now that the evolution of public instruction is closely dependent on the economic condition of the country. It is not enough for the government to proclaim in theory that "the school and university are for all;" there must be funds to carry out this program. Having undertaken the immense task of educating all the children in a nation of over a hundred million people, the government realised that the financial means required was utterly disproportionate to the country's total resources.

Furthermore, higher education, of far too theoretical and political a character, has not achieved—from the point of view of Communist propaganda—the desired results. The time for abstract discussions and revolutionary propaganda is past. The great work which has to be done now in Russia is the country's economic restoration—not the people's conversion to the doctrines of Marx and Bukharin. Many of the young people who have recently finished their university training stand bewildered in face of the technical problems which political discussions have not taught them to solve. They have difficulty in finding a place in the Russian organisations which are now being created on normal commercial lines, and they form a kind of new "intellectual proletariat."

Thus we see now an interesting tendency in Russia to put technical education first, as being more urgently necessary for the country than pure learning, and in particular than politico-social theories. The need is for practical men, and not for those who are looking for formulas and systems. Consequently the necessity is felt of increasing the much too small number of technical schools.

I have been told of several cases of young Communists who took active part in the revolutionary movement and subsequently obtained quite important posts in the government, and went to the university to finish their education. Usually they do not choose the faculties of philosophy or political economy, but the practical subjects such as mechanics, scientific agriculture, or applied chemistry. I have been told, for instance, of quite a young man who had long been a revolutionary, who became director of the service of compulsory work in Moscow, and afterwards of social work in the Ukraine, and who has just entered the Moscow agricultural academy as a pupil.

The last All-Russian Soviet Congress expressed the wish that a certain number of students should be sent abroad to improve their scientific education. If a good reception is given to this "revolutionary youth," it will be a token that our scientific institutions are able to lay aside political divergences—which could only strengthen the tendency in Russia towards placing technical ability before political opinions. Genuine friends of the great Russian people can but wish that the generation which the Soviet schools are endeavoring to imbue with Marxian theories, may rather be attracted to practical knowledge. For when all's said and done, the only economic and social organisation of real value is that which is rooted in experience and everyday work.



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New Light On The Terror Of Pompeii

Up among the leaders of words which fascinate is Pompeii. Time heals, but the terror of this name mocks it. Here is no assembling of old facts, of museum data, but news—literally news from the dead; the findings of the last ten years of official Pompeian excavation.

BY AGNES R. MACKENZIE

For ten years the excavations at Pompeii have been closed to the public, and few knew of the wonderful discoveries made during this time. Professor Spinnazola, who has had charge of the work, gave permission to only a favored few to explore behind the huge wooden fence which barred off the lower end of the "Street of Abundance." Probably even today the same great secrecy would have been kept were it not for the action of the government, which, having heard complaints, decided that the new excavations should be opened to the public as soon as possible.

Professor Spinnazola, of the University of Naples, was placed in charge of the excavations twelve years ago, though he was not an archaeologist but a historian.

What really impresses the visitor today are the evidences of the rapidity of the eruption, with the flowing lava. The life of the city was arrested, and at the same time preserved, by the layers of lava which rushed down the mountain and covered the city. Though nearly 2,000 years have passed, the present generation can get a clear idea of what that life was.

When Spinnazola was given charge he proposed excavating that part of the "Street of Abundance" between the Vico di Tesmo and the Sarno Gate. They were then only fields in cultivation, as far as the Amphitheater, and Spinnazola decided to commence his system of removing layer by layer the dirt and lava, with care for the topographical necessities, destroying nothing. He has kept to his original plan, and no detail of architecture or vestige of Pompeian life has been destroyed.

He divided this district into zones and excavated in strata from the top layer, examining, marking and photographing every object and the manner in which it was found. Not a piece of a stone, brick or cement belonging to the houses was lost. Even where an upper floor was uncovered pieces were carefully removed or, if there happened to be only fragments, by judicious use of soft plaster the fragments were covered with a thin layer and kept intact. In this way balconies, pergolas and covered porches were preserved in such a way that many overhanging roofs, terraces and porticos have been put into place.

The work was slow, but very satisfactory. The houses found were put together in place soon after they were excavated. With a comparatively small staff of experts the work was carried on in the early days before the war. Often where fragments remained by a judicious use of thin plaster a cast was made; thus the shape was retained, whereas, had it been removed only the broken fragments would have given a poor idea of the original object. For instance, one house found proved to be the shop of a merchant of soft drinks, similar to those now seen in Naples in the popular quarter. Here the haste of the owner to flee from the doomed city is seen by the various glasses and drinking utensils, urns and jugs, which still remain on the bar ready for the day's customers, while the caldron for heating water for hot drinks is still on the small fire. All these objects would have been only fragments were it not for the professor's system of preservation.

The principal difficulty at first was to preserve the outline of the street. This was done by following the lines of that part of the "Street of Abundance" which had been excavated some years ago. For this reason the huge fencing was put up, as the presence of visitors would have increased the confusion. Once the street was excavated for a quarter of a mile, then work was begun on each side. Roofs of houses had to be propped up and the lower strata excavated. The work was wonderfully interesting to these experts, as what appeared to be only rubbish often turned out to be a facade with frescoes representing a divinity of a statue of historical or artistic value.

One thing clearly stands out as the result of these excavations and that is the life in Pompeii was not greatly different from life in modern Naples. At present there are five hundred meters of excavated area. Houses have not only the small windows which in former excavations were considered typically Pompeian, but there are large ones, three-sided and four-sided, opening on the facades with loggia, balconies and high parapets. Over almost every door there were overhanging roofs which gave protection to the pavement and the passers-by, as well as to the shops underneath the house. The entrances to these shops were also thus protected from the rays of the sun and thus the street was shaded. For this reason the frescoes found still retain their wonderful color.

On the walls were found electoral programs and declarations of love from some sentimental swain who knew his ladylove passed that way and would read it. There were found also friendly greetings chalked on the walls, just as today political parties in Naples write their sentiments in regard to their adversaries. Caricatures of important people were drawn on public walls and every shop had frescoes outside denoting the ware to be found inside.

The haste with which the population fled is show by one great detail. On the altars of the temples was the last sacrifice, ready and prepared, to the Goddess of Beauty, the favorite of the women of Pompeii. The life of the whole street was stopped forever by the oncoming flow of lava. Some of the inhabitants got away, among them the priests of the temple, leaving the lamps lighted. These same lamps could be used today, as they are wonderfully preserved.

Some of the houses had the doors left half open as if the owners had not even the time to draw them to, while in one house, just at the threshold, with his arms filled with sacks of gold coins, a man's skeleton was found, in the act of getting through a partly jammed door. Evidently, from the marks on the ashes left on the floor, the servant on going to bed had put up the chain which, as a precaution, was placed on doors nearly two thousand years ago, just as it is placed on modern Italian houses. When the eruption took place and the thin members had fled the caretaker of the savings had been unable to get the chain unhooked in time and the lava covered him as he struggled to escape. Near by is another skeleton, probably his assistant or relative.

In spite of the war, which called away his best assistants, Professor Spinnazola was able to keep on with the excavations with men who were not of military age. He perfected his system of excavation. By patient study he could decipher by the lower strata of lava and ashes where the houses stood and where the trees had grown, and, owing to the quiet and peace of Naples in war days, he was able to start reconstructing those houses which had been uncovered. Today there are in all ten houses, offices and shops all reconstructed in their original form, with their original materials, standing just as they stood nearly two thousand years ago. Ten years' work is represented by these villas and gardens, which give a different aspect to Pompeian history. The houses have nothing in common with the traditional Roman house of ancient times.

One house bore inscriptions on the walls. One read, "Keep away the wanton face and do not make eyes at the wives of others. Keep straight." In the upper floor of this building one room opened into another. The walls are intact, while the colors of the paintings are as fresh as if painted but a while ago.

The rooms had balconies overlooking the street, which practically does away with the old idea that the houses of Pompeii had only blank walls onto the street. In this particular house there are balconies overlooking a delightful garden with trees and a fountain, in which even today the water bubbles, as the ancient piping is still intact and connects the water to the main.

The most important find of all is a beautiful villa, with a huge garden decorated with pergolas and summer houses in plaster. Besides this there is an aquarium surrounded by columns and decorated with quaint pieces of sculpture.

Vines evidently grew up the pergola, and Professor Spinnazola, when he finished this part of his excavations, placed grape vines there, so that next autumn the garden of the villa will be practically the same as when it was built, of old.

The house in this wonderful garden is the most interesting in all Pompeii. There are frescoes representing the first and second wars of Troy. This was without doubt the house of some wealthy merchant, as it has been practically ascertained that the section of the Street of Abundance was entirely a business street, with the houses of merchants attached. Evidently the owner was a man of great wealth, as the house is decorated not only in the large receiving rooms, but also in the smaller section, which was the women's wing. Here the walls are frescoed as well as the ceilings of the various rooms.

Further on the street is the Armamentarium—the watch house of the municipal militia, which consists of a large room opening out into the street, the outer walls of which are decorated with two paintings of trophies, one representing a war chariot, while the other was possibly one of Julius Caesar's time. Throughout the excavations a number of bodies were found, evidently caught in their flight and overcome by the fumes of the flowing lava.

There is still a great deal of work to be done in placing all the various objects back in their original shops or offices, as when they were taken out, docked and numbered they were placed in a certain warehouse for safekeeping until their particular place was ready for them. During the summer work is to be intensified, so that by autumn most, if not all, the excavations will be shown to the public.

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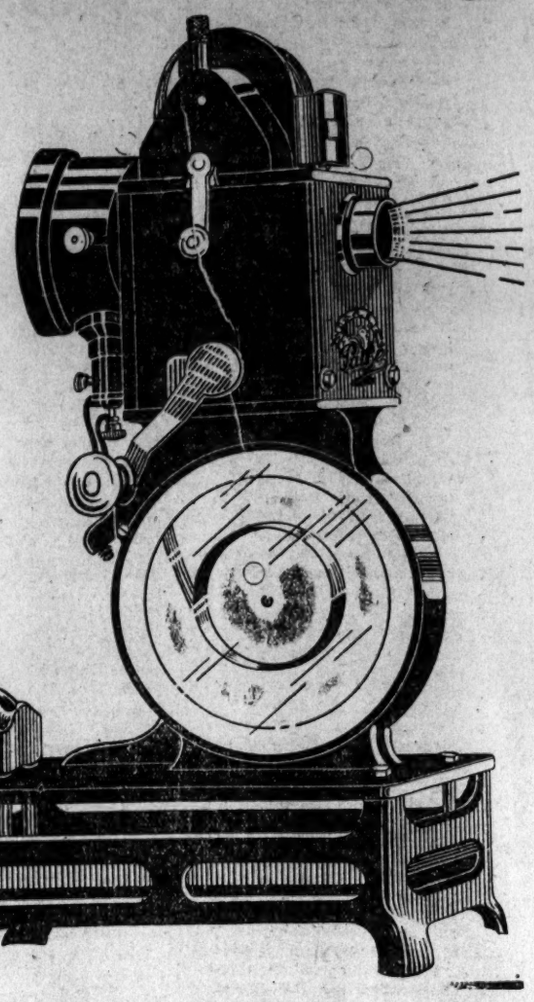

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Varying Viewpoints In New English Novels

BY ISABEL PATERSON

The Survivors. By Lucas Malet. Dodd, Mead.

Openly acknowledging herself a voice from the past, Lucas Malet reasonably claims a right to look at the present and give her opinion on it. Maybe a remembrance of the time when she was a leader of the shocking and subversive newer novelists, back in the '80s or '90s— which are all one to us now—inclines her to mercy; at any rate, her verdict appears to be that the world after the war is fundamentally the same as before, and essentially no worse, but superficially changed. Things aren't what they used to be, but then they never were, is the philosophy of "The Survivors."

A doubly apt title; for most of her characters have already done duty once or twice in print. Lydia Aylwin, the heroine, and Francis Secker, the not quite hero, are fresh out of the box; but even their relations to each other are conditioned and balked by Rupert Secker, uncle to Francis; Sybella Aylwin, mother to Lydia; Rosamund Leycester, now Lady Puce; Amanda Levipoulos, nee Leycester; the Princess Zavnitska, dear Auora Brickdale, and Gervase Dalbiac, all of whom may be found in a recent volume of short stories by the same author. Rather a good idea, to give them a work-out and see if they are practicable. And very cleverly they are harnessed up to the main motif in their new sphere of action.

Her creator is all for Lydia, as against the leftovers. If Lydia is a trifle cynical, independent, suspicious of life and of romance, it is because she has these horrible examples ever before her. Most of them had their romances, and lived their lives as fully as possible; look at the poor things now! The Zavnitska had the world and Rupert Secker at her feet when she was an operatic prima donna. She chose her career. Her voice went back on her, so she married a Russian prince for his rank and weath. The revolution tossed her up on the English strand once more, an embittered wreck. Rupert Secker never married, cherishing the memory of his lost lady; but he did not quite know what to do with her when she was found again. Amanda married Levipoulos for love, which quickly turned to disgust, though duty held her till he died. Rosamund evidently accepted her Theophilus in a moment of despair, and thereby made her situation permanently desperate. Her husband was a pompous, insignificant bore, and her son turned out to be a poisonous little cad. Sybella Aylwin made a good match in every sense of the word, and found no satisfaction in it. In middle life, with a grown daughter, she was still restless and seeking, and assuaged herself in a peculiarly gruesome manner. The theme of "Sir Richard Calmady" is repeated in Sybella's second marriage, with even more horrible implications. It would be an unbearable episode if it did not just fail to carry conviction.

Lydia was painfully alive to the repeated lesson. Here were the rancid dregs of sentiment, the chill ashes of the glowing flame of passion. "This is the end of every man's desire." What was the use of trying, when the result was so inevitable and so hopeless?

The war comes into the story as a psychological, not an active or tangible force. The material damage, Lucas Malet implies, was as nothing compared to the spiritual. It stripped off the decencies of pretense. People cracked under the strain, had no time nor strength left for concealments. It let down the middle aged and goaded the young. When death is in the air life becomes a matter of grabbing what you can while you can. To a fastidious few, such as Lydia, anything that can be grabbed seems hardly worth having. There are others, of course. Hence an epidemic of bad manners and brutal egotism.

There is truth in the contention; though the author has probably exaggerated a trifle. Romance is incommunicable; and it does seem a pitiful business when dissected and exposed. It seems so; yes, but—oh, well, if Lydia ever fell in love she would immediately realise that examples did not count, inasmuch as no one else had ever really loved before. All she needed, as Lucas Malet says, was time to furbish up her illusions. Francis was bound to win out in the end. His last words were: "Here you are, steward—bring us tea." Cheerio, my dearlo, and it pulled the lady through.

The book as a whole is rather heavy going. It is overstuffed; every sentence is gorged with adjectives; every statement is repeated at least twice, sometimes thrice. "She was too busy, too actively engaged to have time to be alarmed. At a distance, in perspective she felt she might be, not alarmed only, but actually scared. And Lydia quite richly abominated being scared." Sufficiency, as Sam Bernard used to say.

* * *

STORMY LOVE

Echo. By Margaret Rivers Larminie. Putnam.

Tried and True, the stuff this novel is made of. One of the original seven plots. Laura Jean Libbey used it, and bravely let her audience know what they were in for by calling it "Wife In Name Only." In fact, I realise now, too late, that I wrote it myself once. It doesn't matter what I called it. A lot of things, before I struggled to the finish. Why do people talk about happy endings to stories? Any end is happy. Shakespeare must have enjoyed the last act of "Hamlet" enormously when he had 'em all laid out cold. No question about what to make them do next. Just ring Columbus 8200. The real tragedies in books are written between the lines. It's not the characters who get killed off, but the ones that won't come alive in the first place that make an author weep scalding tears.

The reason why this plot is so popular with writers is because it always works out the same way. Close-up—clinch—fade-out. And up till then anything can happen, since you start from the practically impossible. The only difficulty is to find an even thinly plausible motive from the start. You've got to get your hero and heroine married to each other sort of unbeknownst to themselves. Tentatively, as it were. Come to analyse it, it is a variant of the two on a desert island plot, or vice versa. Miss Larminie uses the most obvious gambit—so did I. A lady in distress, and a chivalrous gentleman who offers marriage as a social convenience. I wish now I'd been original enough to make them hate each other consistently from beginning to end. Miss Larminie doesn't either. I daresay we both followed nature; for two reasonably agreeable and otherwise disengaged persons of opposite sex would be more likely than not to find a modus vivendi if tied up together; but supposing they couldn't and wouldn't? Vistas open—but again too late.

I trust I am not obscure; but, if so, here is the argument. Melita Founde had had a disastrous adventure which left her rather out in the cold socially, and somewhat distrustful of her own impulses. As for men, she had no use for them. And she was disturbingly beautiful. Charles Aubury rather disapproved of her, but pitied her even more, and consequently fell headlong in love with her. Caught kissing her by Melta's aunt, he tried to fix things up by announcing their engagement, and then obstinately insisted on going through with it, bell, book and ring. Melita loved him all the time; but neither, of course, thought to mention that inconsequent fact to each other. So Charles sulked and Melita flirted throughout a year of nominal matrimony until Charles's dignity wore thin and he burst out into a loverly rage. At this Melita said: "You poor fool, I worship you!"

That is not very much action to spread out over 350 pages, so you may imagine it is fluffed out with many elegancies of diction and super-refinements of emotional analysis, further aided by delightful large, clear type and wide margins. Melita is rather an annoying creature, and Charles distinctly a prig; but on the whole it is a pleasing confection, something like one of those luncheon dishes girls love with a sponge cake basis and a superstructure of marshmallow icing, caramel sauce, whipped cream, chopped nuts and many other pretty little tiny kickshaws William Cook finds to his hand. There is one bit of dialogue I should appropriate instanter if I were writing a society comedy for the stage, when Charles's sister asks, "How does Charles strike you as a husband?" And Melita retorts neatly: "Not as often as he'd like to."

* * *

JEROME K. JEROME

Anthony John. By Jerome K. Jerome. Dodd, Mead.

More a sermon or a tract for the times than a novel, the fable of "Anthony John" is unfolded in a temper so gentle and kindly that at the close one echoes Agrippa: "Almost thou persuadest me." Almost—if only the practical side would not intrude. When he says in effect, Would it not be better to love than to hate, to work solely for the good of humanity rather than for wealth and power? there seems no answer but "Yes." But when he asks further, Would it not be perfectly simple and easy to do so, to renounce the world and its rewards and follow the spirit?—one can but reply dubiously: "How, exactly?" Humanity is rather a large proposition to neighbor up to and help. And the object lesson of Anthony John is not quite complete; there is at least one considerable gap in his scheme.

Anthony John Strong'nth'arm was a poor boy, though of good stock, born and bred in an English industrial town. His father was the sort of person oftener found in fiction than in fact, an impractical inventor who let others reap the fruits of his ingenuity; Anthony therefore had to hustle for himself as he grew up. Being exceptionally capable, both mentally and physically, his rise in the world was rapid but not unparalleled. All his undertakings prospered; and he was as fortunate in love as in finance. He married the daughter of a noble, though impoverished family, and by middle life was a millionaire and a rightly respected pillar of society. To achieve this he had to suppress the altruistic and visionary side of his nature, though he did not eradicate it. He was a very decent, upright, honorable man; but he was not a contented man. The palpable injustices of the social system worried him; the eternal question of why evil exists haunted him.

But what could he do? His solution was to give away his wealth, to go down among the poor and live humbly, making his life an example of willing sacrifice and joy in service, while at the same time earning his living by practice of his profession. He had studied law as an entering wedge to a business career. It is not explained to whom he gave his money nor what they were to do with it.

Mr. Jerome is disarmingly void of acrimony and dogmatism. Here, he says, is one man's way. Now, if any one man should choose to follow that course he would unquestionably be right. It can hardly be wrong to act according to conscience when there is no possible injury to others involved in the action. But is it not possible that Anthony John was more useful to his fellowmen as a successful business man than he could be any other way? If he got on by honesty, thrift, diligence and intelligence, may it not be that those qualities are what the world stands most in need of? With them, of course, must be provided the greatest possible measure of equality in opportunity. This story is laid in England, where there are hereditary and class handicaps we can but faintly appreciate; where the dead hand lies heavy on the unprivileged. The picture of the slums of Millborough makes one realise that the United States is a pretty good country after all. And the latter reflection makes one dubious of the virtue of going down into a slum to live. Let those who are out stay out and those who are in get out. But every one must make his own decision, and a noble action is surely never wasted.

And please don't ask me how the virtues which I in turn recommend are to be acquired, if lacking. I don't know any more than Mr. Jerome knows how we are to learn to love every one. We can only make a stab at it and hope for the best. I haven't the least doubt that books like "Anthony John" are valuable—and there are not many of them. The dream helps perplexed humanity to somehow get the multitude of business done.

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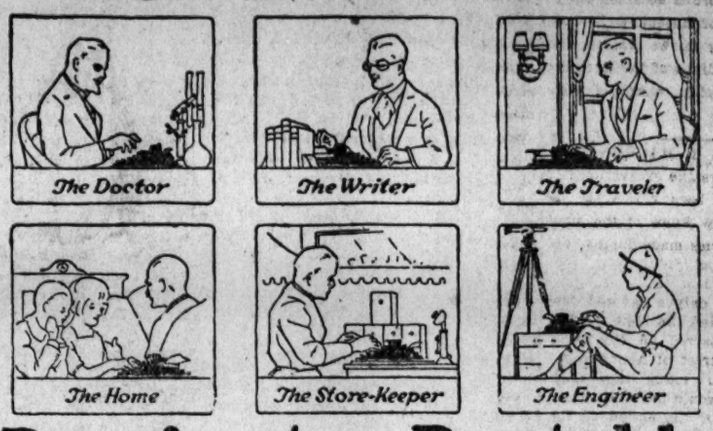

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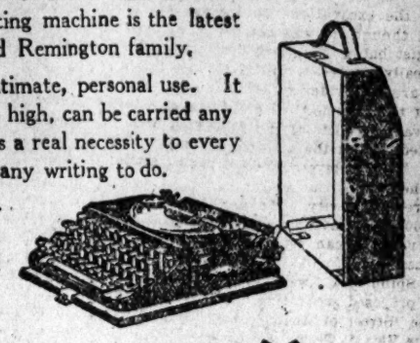

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Trotsky's Story Of His Life

A Sketch Of The Years Preceding The Bolshevist Revolt

This sketch of the earlier part of Trotsky's life, covering the years before he became a great international figure, was written by the Soviet Commissar himself for the Italian newspaper, Avanti. It was translated into English for the Living Age.

* * *

BY LEON TROTSKY

I was born on October 26, 1879, in the village of Yanovka, Kherson Government, in the house of my father, who was a small landowner. When I was nine I entered the Scientific School Pavlovskoy in Odessa, where I was a diligent pupil, always first in my class. While in the second grade I was temporarily expelled from school for having organised a "protest" against the French teacher. Perhaps this was an omen of my future bad relations with the French, then our closest political allies. When I passed to the seventh grade I went to Nikolaev, where for the first time in my life I came in contact with advanced circles and revolutionary ideas. There lived in the town a Czech gardener, Franz Franzovich Khvigorski, who grouped around him young men of the most radical views.

At first I considered myself rather an opponent of Marxism than a supporter. This was in my seventeenth year. Having finished the Scientific School, after an unsuccessful attempt to be entered as a special student of the mathematical faculty of the University, I entered into closer relations with the workingmen of Nikolaev, who belonged to a religious body tinged with nationalist tendencies. Ivan Andreevich Murkhin exercised a great influence over those people; even today, in spite of his years, he is a courageous supporter of the revolution.

LABOR UNION DEVELOPS

The organisation of the Nikolaev workingmen rapidly developed into a "Labor Union of South Russia," which published numerous proclamations and an illegal periodical, Nashe Delo (Our Cause). At that time all this was quite a new thing. Soon an analogous organisation appeared at Odessa, and I was often obliged to travel between Odessa and Nikolaev, spending the day on the steamer and the night at one of these cities, looking up some revolutionary book, or in propaganda work. When the movement reached a certain point, the Union counting about two hundred and fifty workmen-members in Nikolaev, the police of Nikolaev discovered all about them through the work of two spies and arrested nearly all the members. I was arrested January 28, 1898, on which date my prison experiences began. For some time they kept me in the Nikolaev prison, from which I was transferred to that of Kherson; in another three months came a transfer to Odessa, where I remained about two years. After that sentenced to four years' exile in Eastern Siberia, I lived in various places of detention, spending on the whole about two and a half years in prison.

It was in prison that I definitely adopted the theoretical point of view of Marxism.

TAKES NAME OF TROTSKY

Of my four years of exile I spent two in the village of Ust-Kut, government of Irkutsk. At the beginning of the revolutionary disturbances of 1902 I escaped, by way of Irkutsk, after having forged for myself a false passport bearing the name of Trotsky. From this my pseudonym originated, which has now become my name. At Irkutsk I allied myself with the Social-Democratic Union of Siberia, for which I wrote proclamations. Afterwards I went to Samara, where I came in contact with the regional group of the organisation Iskra (Spark), the object of which was to unite the scattered Social-Democratic elements. The Samara group entrusted me with secret missions to Kharkov, Poltava, and Kiev. From Kiev I went abroad, surreptitiously crossing the Austro-Russian frontier, and at Vienna made the acquaintance of Victor Adler and his son Frederic; then on through Zurich and Paris, where at that time was situated the editorial office of the Iskra, on which Lenin, Martov, and Potresov worked—how long ago it all seems now!—under the guidance of the old Social-Democratic leaders, Plekhanov, Axelrod, and Vera Zasoulitch, who at that time lived in Switzerland.

From the later part of 1902 till February 1905, I belonged to the editorial staff of the Iskra abroad and used to visit the Russian labor and student groups in the European cities as propagandist and lecturer.

REPRESENTS SIBERIAN UNION

At the Second Social-Democratic Congress I together with Dr. Mandelberg, represented the Siberian Union. When the Congress split into majority and minority I took sides with the opposition, which later on developed into the Mensheviki. At Geneva I published a small book under the title, "Our Political Work. However, when Menshevism began to delineate itself as a practical tendency toward the co-ordination of the proletarian forces with those of the bourgeoisie, in our epoch of bourgeois revolutions, I broke off every connection with it, and remained outside of both the Bolshevist and Menshevist sections.

After the Ninth of January (1905), at the beginning of the revolutionary mass movement in Russia, I returned secretly, by way of Austria, to Kiev and later to Petrograd. There I devoted myself chiefly to literary work, writing for the Central Committee a considerable number of statements, proclamations, and so on. So far as the problem of the Russian Revolution was concerned, I adopted the attitude which I still consider as adequate: namely I recognised that under the revolutionary conditions of the period, the grouping of forces inside Russian society ought to lead to a political domination of the proletariat; and that this labor regime, supported by the peasantry, could in no way confine itself within the limits of a bourgeois revolution; such limits would inevitably have to be broken down—a fact which, to judge by the course of events in the West, should be likely to provoke a complete social revolution.

The revolution of 1905—1906 found me in the Executive Committee of the Workingmen's Council of Petrograd. After the death of Khrustalev I was elected to the Presidency of the Committee.

INTIMATE WITH PARVUS

At this period I was intimate with Parvus, whose great erudition is supported by a political and a literary talent exceptional indeed. In the Internationale and in Russian politics he defended revolutionary principles of class-against-class struggle; he was an irreconcilable enemy of opportunism, and most of all, of the German Social-Democrats of the Right. Together we directed the Gazette Russe, a widely circulated organ of great importance published at the Workingmen's Deputies and the revolution of 1905. We also determined the tendency of the daily Nachalo (Beginning), to which Martov and other friends contributed.

On December 3, 1905, the entire Petrograd Soviet of Workingmen's Deputies was arrested at the head quarters of the Free Economic Society. The bloody era of counter-revolution was beginning. I myself spent some time at the Petrograd prison of Kresty (The Crosses), later in the Peter and Paul Fortress, then in the House of Detention, and finally, after I had been sentenced at the Station for the Deported. Our trial lasted for nearly a month and was one of the most important political trials, because of the great number of persons indicted and of the importance of the charges set against them. The principals in the trial were sentenced to be deprived of all civil rights and to be deported to Siberia for life.

When in prison I wrote several small works which were published. Among these were the compilation Our Revolution, and the "History of the Soviet of Workingmen's Deputies of Petrograd," this latter having been written in collaboration with some companions.

SENT TO SIBERIA

In February 1906, we were sent on our way to Obdorsk, in Eastern Siberia. Thanks to a complicated stratagem I succeeded in interrupting my voyage by being taken to a hospital at Berezov, from which I escaped after seven days. This flight in a sledge across a desert of snow, from Berezov to the Urals, has remained one of the most beautiful memories of my life. My driver was a Siberian who, aided by some kind of mysterious instinct, found the right direction in the desert and discovered native settlements when we needed them. I crossed the Urals together with a customs official, in his closed sleigh, representing myself as an engineer belonging to the Arctic expedition of Baron Toll. On the eleventh day, to the bewilderment of my friends, I appeared at Petrograd.

I stayed about three months in Finland, where I published a memoir on my voyage to Siberia. Then, in the summer of 1907, I went to London by way of Sweden, to participate in the Congress of the Russian Social-Democratic Party. At this Congress I did not adhere to either the Bolshevik or the Mensheviki, for a divergence in some essential points of view concerning the Russian Revolution estranged me from both. I then established myself at Vienna, form which I made frequent trips to Berlin, being in continuous relations with the Left of the German Social-Democrats. I contributed to the Central Organ of the German Party and to their theoretical periodicals, Die Neue Zeit and the Vienna Kampf. I made several lecture tours in Europe, in this way maintaining personal relations with my Russian confreres and with the Western Socialists. At Vienna, in 1908, I published, together with Joffe and our former Comrade Skobelev, a popular journal, Pravda (Truth), which was being secretly sent into Russia. During the Balkan war I visited—in my quality of journalist—Serbia and Bulgaria. Later, during the Peace Conference of Bucharest, I went to Rumania. Thus I personally acquainted myself with the Socialist parties of the Balkans. In 1909 I published in German a book on "The Russian Revolution."

WORLD WAR COMES

The World War surprised me in Austria. On August 3, 1914, I was obliged, in order to avoid arrest, to leave the country together with my family inside of three hours, abandoning my books and manuscripts. I spent the first months in Zurich, where I published a small book in German, "The War and the Internationale." This book was secretly introduced into Germany and caused there several arrests and a trial in which the author of the book was sentenced in absentia to several months' imprisonment. I left for France as a correspondent of the Kievskaia Mysl (Kiev's Thought). There I had to stay for two years, all the time being in close contact with the Left of the French Socialists and Syndicalists. Together with French delegates, I took part, in August 1915, in the Zimmerwald Conference.

With the aid of some Russian friends I directed at Paris a small Russian daily intended chiefly for readers from among Russian emigrants: Nashe Slovo (Our Word). This paper untiringly fought against chauvinist and opportunist; and the French military censorship did not give us a moment's peace. Our journal was suppressed three times, and each time it reappeared under a new title.

At the end of September 1916, I was expelled from France, two French police inspectors accompanying me to the frontier. On this occasion my letter to the ex-Minister Jules Guesde was published in Paris. Ten days after my arrival in Spain I was arrested and put in prison, on a report of the French police, as a dangerous agitator. The police escorted me finally to Cadiz, where I lived for two months under surveillance. I was to be deported to one of the American republics, because England, Italy, and Switzerland had all of them refused hospitality to a Russian political emigrant, an internationalist exiled from France. At the end of December I embarked with my family in a steamer at Barcelona and not long after arrived in New York.

IN NEW YORK

At New York I fought in the Socialist ranks mostly in the Russian and the German sections; worked in the American press; fought against the intervention of America in the war.

The news of the Russian Revolution interrupted me. Together with my family I took the first Norwegian steamer to Europe; but at Halifax the English military authorities inspected all steamers, and I was held together with five other companions. We were interned in a war-prisoners's camp as "agitators dangerous to the Allied cause." After a month of detention, which I spent among German workers and sailors, the Soviet of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies of Petrograd claimed my release through the Provisionary Government of Russia, whose Foreign Minister was Mr. Miliukov, and I regained my freedom.

Upon my return to Russia I devoted myself to organising the United International Social-Democrats, and to the cause of their speedy union with the Bolsheviki, from whom no important differences separated us any longer. Common effort was imperative.

After the July revolt of 1917 the Kerensky-Tseretelli-Skobelev Government caused me to be arrested on a charge of high treason. I spent some two months at the Kresty in Petrograd.

The rest is known.

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Long-Lived Books

Constant Demand For Diaries And Itineraries

BY THE RIGHT HON. AUGUSTINE BIRRELL

From the Nation and the Athenaeum.

Books, as we all know by this time, have their fates, and the commonest fate for a book is either not to be read at all, or read but for a period of time so short as to be hardly worth mentioning. It is not therefore to be wondered at if the the tribe of men who produce books, being naturally perturbed by this neglect on the part of the tribe who occasionally may be seen reading them, are to be found, from time to time, putting to themselves questions like these: How shall I be delivered from this cruel indifference of posterity? What is it that secures, not popularity for the moment, but longevity for a book? Is it subject or style, cloth or cut?

These are but vain authors' questions; idle to ask and impossible to answer, save negatively. Wit alone won't do it, for wit wearies the moment the reader has learnt to expect it; whilst humour grows out of fashion with lamentable rapidity. Neither sincerity, however convincing, nor sceptical indifference, however well maintained, will, by themselves, keep a book alive ten years. Piety counts her pitiful failures by tens of thousands; but then, neither blasphemy nor bawd has fared much better. In this last case the failure is all the more remarkable because this big world of ours is undoubtedly a bawdy place, and on the broad surface of English literature are to be seen, only too plainly, the traces of this well-marked feature; but, this worldly predilection notwithstanding, those volumes which may fairly be said to belong to the last-named category soon sink into the pit of corruption from whence they issued.

CHOICE OF SUBJECT

Rebelais and Boccaccio live on in spite, and not because, of their bawdry. As for sheer blasphemy, she has never had a long run for her money. A couple of dozen or of undoubtedly good, though impious, jests are today all her assets.

We are writing this, not as a critic of literature or morals, but as one who has long closely observed the vicissitudes and verdicts of the book market.

As, however, we are really anxious to be of some slight assistance to authors in search of immortality, we are tempted to make a few observations on the choice of a subject.

Given a humble-minded author, and one otherwise well provided for, let us suppose him in search of a subject to write about after a fashion that will keep the book, when written and published, in circulation for, let us say, three centuries (to name a more distant date might raise false hopes in credulous breasts); and then suppose that such an author were to ask our advice upon his choice. What advice should we give him? It would be this: We should bid him make a careful and prolonged study of the catalogues of the second-hand booksellers, to see whether he cannot learn from them what are the subjects which appear to possess the greatest vitality. The two points our author must keep well in mind whilst pursuing this course of study are frequency of quotation in catalogues, and stability of price. If a book turns up in catalogue after catalogue, and in all parts of the country, with a steady regularity, and always, commands (allowing for variations in binding, condition, etc.) the same good price, it is certain that its subject has not yet lost its interest, and is not likely soon to do so.

THE ITINERARY

In the first rank of these long-lived books we place Itineraries.

"Scorn not the Itinerary, ambitious author! Remember that what we have in mind is not your genius but your longevity. We want you long to outlive your epic poem and your forty-five novels. Anticipating, as we needs mournfully must, their demise, say in thirty years after your own, we are above everything else anxious that your honored name should not disappear from that true Valhalla of letters, the second-hand catalogue."

We fear the ambitious author will pay no attention to this advice, but for the benefit of the humble-minded members of the craft we would like to give some reason for our recommendation.

A good, honest, plainly written, matter-of-fact Itinerary can never (speaking within reasonable limits) wholly die, for there will always be some people, somewhere, interested in a particular Itinerary, which has only to indicate on its title page where it will take the reader and by what route, and from among the dwellers in the traversed district buyers will rise up, and what is more, will continue to rise up, generation after generation. The older the Itinerary, the greater its charm; the newer, the more obvious its utility.

Leland's Itinerary in nine volumes has been a "staple" book in the trade ever since the famous Hearne published his edition in 1770. Copies constantly occur for sale, and the price hardly varies a shilling. It has lately been republished in a handsome form. Leland is a perpetual easement appurtenant to the soil of England.

Another "staple" book is Paterson's "Roads of England and Wales and the Southern Part of Scotland," in Mogg's edition, 1826. Homely names! Yet for nearly a century have they been most pleasantly associated in the minds and memories of men. If Mogg's Paterson be "Literature," it must be admitted the nymph is reduced to her last garment. It is the very skeleton even of an Itinerary; yet its charm survives, and when, on the decease of a former proprietor, a copy comes into the market it is readily disposed of, and at the same fixed market price.

THE OPEN ROAD

The truth is, all Englishmen love the open road, the countryside, hills and heaths, rivers and towns, inns and churchyards, docks and market-places. How the bit of England we know best looked three hundred years ago, and how it strikes a stranger today, are questions that savor of perpetuity.

It ought not to be hard to write an Itinerary. The one pitfall to be avoided is the gush of a Guide Book! An Itinerary is not a Guide-Book, and must never boast or brag, or grow sentimental over scenery, or indulge in poetry; and above everything else, jocosity must be shunned in all its forms. The itinerist may occasionally give a little information, but must never "impart" it, nor can he be permitted to preach to the inhabitants; for if he ceases to become a mere passer by, he loses his only charm, and runs the risk of being mistaken for a boring resident.

Were we called upon to name a model for an Itinerary, we should, we admit, be puzzled. But if we were to name Daniel de Foe's "Tour through the Eastern Counties of England in 1722" (republished very cheaply in Cassell's "National Library" with an Introduction by that thrice lived books we place Itineraries.

"Scorn not the Itinerary, ambitious author! Remember that what we have in mind is not your genius but your longevity. We want you long to outlive your epic poem and your forty-five novels. Anticipating, as we needs mournfully must, their demise, say in thirty years after your own, we are above everything else anxious that your honored name should not disappear from that admirable man and editor, Professor Henry Morley) we shall not fail to give satisfaction to any one who takes our hint.

DIARIES AND CHARACTER

Itineraries and Diaries, though widely dissimilar in method and treatment, are in one respect akin—for each in its own way purports to record a journey by road. The word "Diary" on a title page excites curiosity, and a strong disposition to open the volume.

The "Diary of an Idle Woman," the "Diary of an Invalid," even the "Diary of a Sick-room," the "Diary of an Ennuyee," the "Diary of a Lover of Literature," the "Diary of a Disappointed Man"—seem to call out to us to read them. When we come to submit Diaries to our two tests—frequency of quotation in second-hand catalogues, and stability of price—we soon discover, speaking generally, that though Diaries stand the first test fairly well, they cannot, as a class, be relied upon to stand the second. The sixpenny box is full of Diaries—and sixpence is a derisory price for any book, save for the cheap editions of the very best.

If we ask why this superiority of Itineraries over Diaries, the answer stares us in the face: a Diary must have a character behind it—some spirit to inhabit the cold tenement of print; and yet, if a Diary has such an inmate, it may will turn out to be a character that wholly fails to interest; whilst if it has no character under its roof—why, then we have already indicated its coffin.

SOURCE OF ATTRACTION

But an Itinerary is independent of the character of the itinerist. The character of Leland has no interest for his readers. De Foe, as usual, conceals his character during his tour through the Eastern Counties; and as for Paterson and Mogg, we are free to confess that we have never known anything about either of them. Why should we bother about itineriests? It is their subject, not themselves, that buys our franchisee. But we read Diaries for the diarist. He may, it is true, have come across "interesting people," have seen the first nights of great plays, or met Johnson and Burke at dinner; but unless he (or she) interests us in some one or another of many ways, off the Diary goes to the sixpenny box.

We have not yet had the opportunity of seeing Mr. Arthur Ponsonby's book on "Diaries," but an advertisement informs us that in it this accomplished, agreeable, and well equipped author has considered the characteristics of no less than one hundred and twenty-four Diaries! Such a record cannot fail to be both entertaining and illuminating, and we heartily congratulate Mr. Ponsonby on his choice of a subject; though had he been foolish enough to consult us on the point beforehand, we must, in honor, have advised him, did he wish any book of his to be read three hundreds years after his death, to have hitched his waggon to Itineraries instead of to Diaries.

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The first English vessels anchored off Macao in July 1635, but the Portuguese did not want them and made misrepresentations to the Chinese, so that Weddell, their commander, had to reply to an attack by the Chinese on his ships, which led the Chinese to allow trade to be carried on by the British. But very precarious were the conditions of trade with Canton, owing to the hostility of the Portuguese as well as the Chinese. Intercourse of this kind, specially the opium traffic, which the Chinese official made a deadset against, could not give the Chinese a very lofty or true idea of the British. The end of the exclusive privileges, and the resolve of the English Government to insist on the recognition of a consul at Canton, gave much satisfaction to foreigners outside the company.

When the first British missionary, Dr. Robert Morrison, arrived at Canton in 1807, in an American ship, the company would not allow him to settle, but as he already had learned much Chinese in England and on the way out, besides working with a teacher for a few months at Canton, on the strong recommendation of the only Englishman who know Chinese, Sir George Staunton, himself in the company, he was allowed to remain on becoming interpreter and writer for the Company. So he only drew his salary as a missionary for one year, which set funds free for other workers who settled in Malaya and Java. Morhison's Anglo-Chinese Dictionary was printed at the expense of the Company; and his translation of the Bible, in which he was assisted by Dr. William Milne of Malacca, was printed by the British and Foreign Bible Society. He, with his own earnings, helped other missionaries, and founded the College at Malacca, which had as one of its principals, from 1839 to 1843, the learned Dr. James Legge, who afterwards became the first Professor of Chinese at Oxford. Morrison was also one of the founders of the Singapore Institution, whose centenary is about to be celebrated at Raffles Institution.

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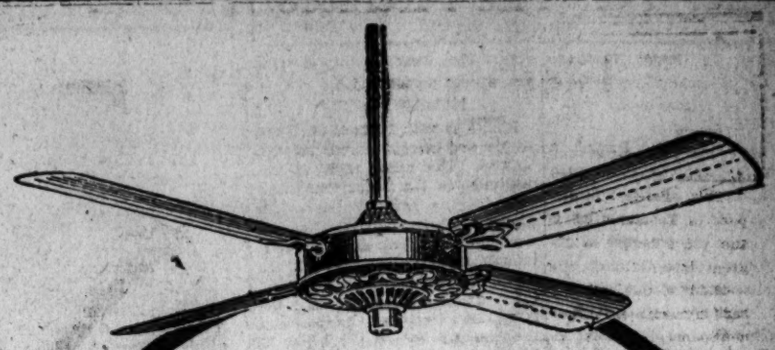

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Honor For The Architect

(Address by Royal Cortissoz before the American Institute of Architects at Washington.)

This is an occasion having a particularly happy bearing upon the status of the architect in the United States. In honoring a great artist in the presence of his masterpiece, which happens to stand at the center of our national life, the Institute calls attention to a matter that is of interest to the whole profession—it brings into the foreground the man behind the building. That, you may say, has been done before, but it is really done very rarely, so rarely that the world at large retains, as a rule, small consciousness of the architect as an individual. Do not think I am dealing in paradox. It is truly so, and if you doubt it reflect for a moment on the question of how far the public mind is aware of the architect.

Take the multitudes that travel in Italy every summer. How many people in that vast throng return with the names of Bramante and Peruzzi fixed in their minds as the names of Raphael and Titian are fixed there? Follow them to France. They bring back impressions of Watteau and Fragonard, but do they remember Gabriel and Mansart? Test the average person of culture here at home where our own men are concerned. Does he remember Maj l'Enfant, who, though an engineer, is dear to architects because of what he did in the planning of Washington? Does he remember Charles Bulfinch, or Benjamin Latrobe, or John McComb? Not, I venture to say, as he remembers Copley, or Gilbert Stuart or Sully. And come closer to our own day. Are Richardson and McKim known as Whistler and Sargent are known? The question answers itself.

UNSIGNED BUILDINGS

There is never any question as to the familiarity of a painter's name or of a sculptor's. For one thing, it goes visibly with their works. But buildings are unsigned and it is seldom that anybody who passes them, not himself an architect, knows who did them. How many people who stop to admire that noble building here in Washington, the Temple of the Scottish Rite, are aware of the fact that it was designed by John Russell Pope? How many people who visit the beautiful newly opened Freer gallery know, or care to know, that it is the work of Charles A. Platt? And are you sure that the millions who will come first and last to enter the Lincoln Memorial will go away with a lively consciousness of the fact that it is due to the genius of Henry Bacon?

Well, the institute is doing something tonight to affect that situation, and I stress the point, speaking of it with feeling, for two reasons. In the first place, it is a hobby of mine to advocate the greater honoring of our architects, and this seems an appropriate time and place in which to return to the topic. Architecture has made greater progress than any other of the arts in this country, but for some occult reason the architects seem to hesitate about standing up to be counted, so to say. A painter holds an exhibition of his works. An architect is content to send a few photographs to the annual show of the Architectural league. To do any more than that appears to him to risk the stigma of "advertising." Pray, are we "advertising" Henry Bacon tonight? Are we not rather honoring ourselves in honoring him and saying to the world: "Here is a man who has built one of the nation's greatest monuments?"

Then I allude to this phase of the subject, too, because I have a vivid sense of what we owe to certain men in the architectural profession; men who had character and put it into their work, men who were leaders, men whom we should realise and hold in remembrance as we should Henry Bacon. It was my good fortune to observe in my youth the beginning of the great modern revival of American architecture, and I have been watching it ever since. I have its unpayable debt to sheer individuality. There was Henry H. Richardson, a powerful driving force. I remember my friend John La Farge telling me that everything Richardson did had to be on a large scale. If he drank anything—water, milk, champagne—there had to be a huge pitcher of it. He built that way. Look at Trinity church in Boston, or the public buildings he did for Pittsburg. They bear the impress of a magnificent personality.

HUMAN TRAITS

It was so with Richard M. Hunt, all fire and energy. It was so with McKim. The other night I was marooned in the Pennsylvania terminal for an hour by the deadly conflict between daylight saving time and real time, and I spent it in saturating myself anew in the beauty of the building. I studied the grandiose scale of the thing, its immense proportions, the gigantic arches, the bases 20 feet high, the heroic moldings. And I fell to think of the purely human traits behind it all—of McKim's courage, his self-confidence, his strong affirmative qualities in pondering those immensities on paper and then telling the craftsmen to go ahead and translate his vision into stone. McKim seemed to me a very real and near presence in that moment.

The human element is very near to us in architecture. Character comes before scholarship. It goes everywhere into the making of a great building. If you will permit me for a moment I would like to recall an aspect of the subject that is sometimes overlooked. Looking back to those days in which a new heaven and a new earth in American architecture ushered in, it is not alone of McKim and of White that I think, but of some of the men who worked for them. I think of John Sarre, a house painter who was truly an artist. I think of Joseph Cubus, a cabinet-maker who kept going the best tradition of an ancient craft. I think of plump, smiling Edward Tompkins, the marble man, for whom a properly finished job was as essential as breathing. They had character, those men, like the architects who ed them, like Henry Bacon today.

AN EMBODIED CONSCIENCE

If I had to characterise Bacon in two words I would call him an embodied conscience. A homely little story that came to me not long ago will enforce the point. It was told to me by the president of a university where Bacon was asked to design a fraternity house. He made the plans, and when the committee was through poring over them they said they wanted big, plate glass windows. The plan called for small panes, and these, the committee said, would have to be changed. Bacon said: "It is necessary to the integrity of my design that the panes should be small. If you must have them large the affair is very simple. Give me back my plans, employ someone else, and we'll call that little matter settled." The panes went in small.

You see it was not a little matter, after all. Nothing has even been a little matter with Bacon, nothing that touched the honor of his art. He has built many buildings, studying all manner of problems. He has designed bank buildings and university dormitories, libraries and hospitals, churches and schoolhouses, a railway station and an astronomical observatory, a public bath and a bridge. In collaboration with our leading sculptors, with the late Augustus Saint-Gaudens, and with Daniel C. French, he has designed perhaps three-score monuments. And in everything he has done he has been that embodied conscience of which I have spoken, seeking perfection. How nobly he could grasp it the Lincoln Memorial shows us.

THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL

There never was a more profoundly considered design. That building was studied, and re-studied, and re-studied again. Its smallest detail, as well as its mass, represents ceaseless meditation. And here I would emphasise once more the man behind the building. What is the style of the Lincoln Memorial? A natural reply would be: "The style of ancient Greece." But for my own part I would prefer to call it "the style of Henry Bacon." The great principles of the Lincoln Memorial, its majesty, its strong refinement, its simplicity, its beauty, its monumental serenity, you will find running through the entire long process on of Bacon's buildings. We must call him, I suppose, a classicist, but he has made the classic idiom absolutely his own and gives to his designs a superb individuality.

He has given to the Lincoln Memorial the culmination of his art, and there are other things in this masterpiece on which I would briefly pause. Think of what he has done for the country in making it so beautiful! Sooner or later most of our people will contemplate this building, and from it they will take away an impression certain to discipline and enrich their taste. And think finally of the deeper thing Bacon has done in placing his gifts at the service of those people. By some happy coincidence there are 36 columns inclosing the memorial, corresponding in number to the states that Lincoln knew in the last year of his life. Around his memory they stand on guard. The whole building stands guard, and, with it, the whole people. Bacon had more to do than recreate the type of the antique Greek temple. Scholarship could do that. He had to express the spirit of calm, settled fidelity, in which the millions of the United States stand by the name and fame of Abraham Lincoln. Has he not, like the poet, risen to the height of his great argument? Has he not stated, in enduring beauty, the faith of a nation in an immortal leader?

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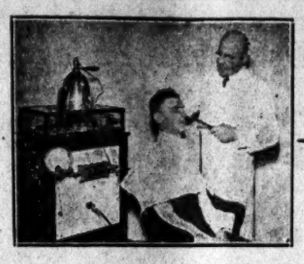

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Negro Is Greatest Social Problem Facing Americans Scotland Yard Chief Says

Automobile, Ku Klux Klan And Lynchings Are All Factors In Crime But These Will Be Adjusted

BY SIR BASIL THOMPSON

(Former Director of the Criminal Investigation Department of Scotland Yard)

Educated Americans are alive to the gravity of the social problems that confront the Nation. One or two of these are insoluble, and therefore, like wise men, they do not allow them to disturb their sleep.

Foremost, of course, is the negro problem.

It is unthinkable that the negro can be absorbed, and the comfortable belief entertained by some that tuberculosis and other ills to which the negro is peculiarly susceptible is preventing the increase of the race, is a fallacy. The problem will have to be left to posterity to deal with.

The Ku Klux Klan movement is probably only a passing phenomenon. It has nothing in common with the old Klan, except the name.

The old Klan rescued the South from the carpetbagger, and helped to unify the country in those dark hours that followed the Civil war; the new Klan professes to wage war against modern social evil, but in reality it fosters animosity against the Roman Catholics, the Jews and the colored people.

It can do no possible good, and if may do much harm.

It use of the mask opens the door to the adoption of disguise by violent criminals who will not be slow to copy the form of the Klansman's mask when they have old scores to settle. It is a danger which the Klansmen should have been the first to appreciate if they really valued their good name.

Some unthinking people have likened the movement to the Italian Fascist movement, but the Fascist works openly and scorns the use of masks. The Klansmen's defense for the mask, or rather, the defense of those with whom I have talked, is that some people are shy of joining a movement, however much they approve of its objects, if they have to come out into the open. One would have thought that recruits so destitute of moral courage were scarcely worth enrolling. I venture the suggestion, which I make without any disrespect to the Klan, that without the masks there would be no recruits.

SECRET PARAPHERNALIA

We do not all, like Saint Paul, put away childish things when we become men. Children love "dressing up." In European countries the grown-ups indulge this harmless weakness by donning glittering uniforms, wigs and gowns and the other trappings of court and official life. Americans have no such outlet for the subconscious instinct, but they get much satisfaction out of masks and pass words and the secret nocturnal ritual provided for them by the Klan.

Nevertheless, it would be a mistake to treat the movement as a joke. No movement that condemns the law by taking the law into its own hands is to be treated lightly. But it would also be a mistake to pay it the compliment of passing special legislation to deal with it.

The existing law is good enough provided it is enforced, for whenever the Klan proceeds to the execution of its sentences, it must necessarily bring itself within the scope of the ordinary criminal law, and the police can deal with the individual members of it.

I feel sure that if it does not find a better and more logical program the Klan will die a natural death, and, therefore, there is no room for serious uneasiness, even though ministers of religion and certain highly placed persons are members of it.

DOPE WILL BE SOLVED

I think that the "dope" problem, serious as it is, will be solved. In Europe people are working on it with some success. The severe sentences passed upon traffickers in England have had the effect of running up the price until drugs are beyond the reach of all but the well-to-do; this has not abated the evil altogether, and the present plan is to control the traffic at its source through a committee working under the league of nations. Most of the commercial product comes from Germany; the present German government is not adverse to helping to control it, and in due course cocaine and the more dangerous heroin and its kind will be rare and difficult to get. That is the only satisfactory solution, for people will always be found to run the risk of arrest for so lucrative a traffic.

The increase in the number of automobiles in the United States has produced a crop of problems of which some seem quite insoluble. I was told that there are 13,000,000 cars on the road, and I can well believe it. In England the number is drastically regulated by an annual tax of $5 per horse power, which amounts in the case of a Ford car to $110 a year—nearly one-third the value of the car.

NOT FOR POOR MAN

Automobile owners in England have also to pay anywhere from fifty to sixty cents a gallon for their gasoline, and the automobile is therefore beyond the means of a poor man. The police in large cities are quite obdurate about parking and owners who ride to their offices in automobiles have to take a chauffeur with them to bring the car back. In America parking has become an institution and it is too late to go back

The automobile is affecting social life profoundly in all countries, but in none so much as in America. It has of course given birth to a new breed of crime, from the automobile theft to the robbery under arms by gangs from distant towns, who make elaborate plans beforehand and use the stolen automobile to get away with their plunder.

UNITY IS AMAZING

If they have come from over the border of a neighboring State and the police have evidence against them, the cumbrous and antiquated procedure of extradition from one state to another has to be put in motion; and yet, with all of its problems for the police, if the automobile were to be the means of breaking down the parochialism which seems to be inherent in the system of government by states it will have done a service which cannot be measured. This parochial outlook struck me very much as I went West and South. One notices it in the newspapers as well as in conversation.

Two cities such as Cincinnati and St. Louis are not in the least concerned in the affairs of one another, still less are they interested in New York and Chicago, and very little indeed in the proceedings in Washington or in the European capitals. The enormous distances between city and city are doubtless the cause of this. Each city depends for the formation of public opinion upon its own newspapers, and there is no corrective in the shape of a metropolitan newspaper circulating in all parts of the country, as in England and most of the Western European countries.

For a country so vast, it is unfortunate that the political capital, Washington, and the commercial capital, New York should both lie on its extreme eastern shore. The wonder is that so vast a country should be held firmly together as it is by the one bond of beins American.

NO PROHIBITION VIEWS

I have no impressions to give about prohibition, because I saw very little of it, and also because it is a burning question—a question so incandescent in some parts of the country that I should not care to touch it with naked hands.

America is passing through a period of great material prosperity, but the sky is not cloudless. The industrial pace seems to me to be too hot to last. Though individualism may be a safeguard against the foolish creed of the extreme Socialist, it is impossible to believe that it is to go forever unchallenged. Labor is bound to assert itself as a class, that will demand recognition as a political party, when that time comes the struggle will be the graver for having been so long delayed. Then people will look back on these days much as we in England look back on the eighties and nineties as a time of plenty and profound peace, which of course, they were not. Fortunately for humanity there is one thing in the world which is as old and unchanging as the hills, and that is human nature, which may be scored by torrents and swept by floods, but will always emerge when the waters have subsided with all its familiar outlines unchanged.

The Captive Children On Pao Tze Ku

Mr. William Smith of Manchester returned from Peking to Tientsin, intending to go on to Dairen today, resuming his health tour which was interrupted by the Lincheng bandits, but he is detained here a few days awaiting steamer accommodation, says the North China Daily Mail. Although the British, like the American captives, have made little to-do about the effects of the captivity on their health, differing markedly from Mr. Attorney Musso, there is little doubt that a man of Mr. Smith's age and fragile build must have been seriously shaken by his experience. Mr. Smith, however, does not speak much about himself, but about the 40 or 50 surviving children of well-to-do Chinese families kidnapped by the Paotzuku ruffians from the surrounding plains and still held for ransom. The report that the Chinese prisoners had all been released after the departure of the foreign captives, has not been corroborated, and appears to be untrue. The children are still held in captivity under shocking conditions, verminous, tuberculous and half-starved. Is it possible that the Chinese authorities, now that foreign pressure for the release of captives is over, are going to leave these innocent sufferers to the mercy of the newmade Brigadier and his enlisted hordes? Is it possible that foreigners are so much alive to their own interests and so dead to feelings of humanity that they have nothing more to say on the matter? Will anyone suggest that the vaunted sovereignty of the Chinese Republic can cover the perpetuation of such atrocities?

There is need for more seriousness on the part of foreign residents about these matters. Foreigners are much concerned about their holidays, their business, their rights, privileges and pleasures, but they have also duties. The Chinese with all their fierce denunciation of the shooting of two or three compatriots in a riot at Changsha or in an attack by a rabble on sepoys at Hongkong or Portuguese soldiers at Macao, are utterly indifferent in such a case as the slow murder of Chinese children by Chinese bandits on a Shantung hilltop. Mr. Roy Anderson's effusive thanks to the bandits for their kindness in accepting rewards for the liberation of captives are nauseating when one remembers that this much-photographed adviser who has pilgrimed his word for the protection of the bandits was well aware of the position of the children and had not a word to say about it. Have the missionary body no interest in the matter, or are they too full up with the delights of Feitsiho and the literature of the Anti-Opium society? One well-known missionary, Mr. Faiho house as "away from congregational singing or railway whistles." We could wish that some of these attractive houses were within hearing of the moans of the dying children on Paotzuku. A public execution of kidnappers caught in the British Concession was recenly held in Tientsin City to the great satisfaction of the people. The culprits had carried off several children. The Paotzuku bandits have carried off hundreds, and the bones of many are bleaching on the hill-sides, but who cares? Not the Peking politicians, not the great militarists, who have showered upon the bandits every possible reward except distinguished service medals; not their respective hired organs of the Press, and not the foreign residents. Shall we also add, not the Christian community?

We will go so far as to say that if the Christian churches in North China are unable to stir themselves on this subject, their Christian professions leave a great deal to be desired. From the rest of the community, Chinese or foreign, we can expect nothing except a sedulous culture of self-interest, but the Christian Church either stands for succour to the helpless and innocent, or it is an empty farce. We trust Mr. William Smith, on his return home to the great mission-supporting center of Manchester, will continue to speak about the captive children.

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Cultural Enterprise For China

BY DR. SAKUZO YOSHINO
(Professor of Imperial University in Tokio, written for the English edition of the Osaka Mainichi)

Certain preparations have already been made by the authorities in connection with the Cultural Enterprise for China, there having been established a special bureau for that purpose with its accompanying regulations. As for the details of the business, however, nothing definite is yet fixed, and there is room for the exercise of the public opinions in the way of leading the whole business in the proper direction. This is why I venture to say a few words at this late hour.

In the first place, the Cultural Enterprise for China is not a charity work. Even in a pure charity work, it is necessary to remember that the benefactor should not aim at gaining the self-satisfaction of his own feelings. More so in this case, when the problem has political, cultural, and moral significance of no small extent. I wonder if our people are really prepared properly to carry out their intention.

ORIGIN OF CHARITY

All charities originate from the sentiment of compassion imbued by the giver towards the receiver. This means that the first object of the doer of any charities is the satisfaction of his own feeling of compassion. Herein lies the danger of abusing charity work—danger that comes from the mistaken idea that, inasmuch no self-satisfaction is gained from an act of charity that consists in a certain amount of self-sacrifice on the part of the doer, the object of such act has been accomplished, irrespective of what real benefits have been gained by the recipient.

It goes without saying, however, that the real and ultimate satisfaction of the feeling of the doer towards the receiver will will never be attained unless the real needs of the latter are fulfilled by the acts of charity. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that the real needs of the receiver be ascertained by the giver before any action is taken. Otherwise, the deeds of charity will be found to be more embarrassing than beneficial on the part of the receiver. A grandmother's kindness is worse than useless on many cases.

WHEREIN KINDNESS LIES

Yet, at the same time, it must be remembered that true kindness does not lie in acceding to all and every request of the receiver, who generally does not know exactly what are his own real needs. One must not be so foolish as to offer luxurious things to Diogeneses; just so one must not spoil the health of the hungry by allowing him to indulge in food and drink to his full satisfaction. This would be anything but a charity.

The most intelligent and accomplished charity giver is the man who seriously considers the real and genuine need of the receiver, and thence tries to satisfy that need in a way beneficial to all parties concerned, namely the giver, the receiver and the community at large. Only such an action of charity is worthy of the name. Not the satisfaction of the receiver's needs, much less the satisfaction of the giver, but the real contribution to the benefit of the community of which both parties are component parts, should be the aim of all kinds of actions done in the name of charity.

The Cultural Enterprise for China, I repeat once more, is not a charity work. The above remarks, therefore, do not necessarily apply to the question at hand, but there is not lacking some degree of similarity between a mere charity and the enterprises now under discussion, in the fact that there exists a grave danger of falling into the mistaken idea that the satisfaction both on the part of the Japanese and the Chinese is all that is aimed at. A great caution should be exercised against this danger.

In the next place, the Cultural Enterprise for China should not be confounded with similar enterprises in the colonial possessions of the Empire. Even in cultural enterprises in the overseas dominions of a country, one thing that is most prejudicial to its true success is the so-called "on-jo shugi," or the obliging principle.

To what extent the obliging attitude hurts another's amour propre, with the consequence of utterly betraying the first anticipations of success of those enterprises, has been amply proved by what has happened in the labor world in recent years.

MISGUIDED CAPITALISTS

Notwithstanding this, there still exist many capitalists and their proteges who believe that the so-called obliging principle is the best solution of the labor problems of the age, and it is small wonder that there are some persons who would like to carry on the cultural enterprises for China under the same principle. Though I am not yet fully informed of the plans of the authorities concerned, there is a fear that the spirit that is animating our authorities in this enterprise is no other than this lamentable, anachronistic idea called "on-jo shugi."

The harm of the obliging principle is something similar to a prescription of medicine without heeding the complaint of a patient. A conceited doctor supposes that he thoroughly knows the ailment of the patient, and, after prescribing certain medicines, he asserts that there exists no ground of further complaints on the part of the patient. (The capitalists of the obligation principle school go so far as to claim that, as they are parents and the laborers their children, no one knows better the true need of workers than they themselves!) Their fault lies in ignoring the need of the party whom they intend to serve, on the conceited supposition that they know it thoroughly.

MISTAKEN BENEVOLENCE

There are innumerable cases where, due to the ignoring of the wishes of recipients, benevolent deeds are rewarded with resentment, as soon as the recipients' intelligence awakens, with the result that far from obtaining any closer relations between the benefactors and beneficiaries, a greater enmity is created thereby. This is true in domestic affairs, and how much more so it must be in the cases where the parties concerned are independent nations of equal standing.

The leaders of this country, who so earnestly uphold the obliging principle in domestic questions, have awakened from their mistaken policies of high-handed oppression of the newly annexed peoples of Taiwan and Chosen, and, in recent days, they are clamouring for the need of cultural policies in those lands. And yet, these policies are nothing other than the application of the obliging principle itself. It is only natural that the more the so-called cultural enterprises are carried on, the more discontented are the native population in those newly attached lands, to the great surprise of the leaders of the mother country.

KINDNESS FATAL

Blind as the leaders are, they attribute the causes of the failure either to the revolting spirit of the age or to the spread of Bolshewik ideas in this part of the world. To us, the root of this anomaly is clear as day. In a word, the cultural enterprise under the obliging principle were bound to fail even in our own colonial dominions. Much less chance of success, then, would there be when similar enterprises are conducted for the sake of China under the same futile principle.

Concerning the positive mission of the Japanese nation in connection with the cultural enterprises in and for China, with its moral significance in relation to the general advance of Oriental culture, I should like to enter in detail, should space allow me to do so. But apart from these fundamental questions, the present enterprises at any rate is surely one that must be undertaken with all earnestness by us Japanese with a clear-cut object in view.

It would not do for us merely to follow the examples of European and American countries in this matter. Nor will it do to think that we have obliged China simply by setting aside a certain fixed amount of money for this purpose. It goes without saying that there is no need of getting every instruction from China so as to court her favor, but it would be a fundamental mistake to fix all the plans by ourselves without consulting the desires and needs of China.

Above all, the most lamentable thing for me in this matter is the lack of a humble spirit and courteous attitude towards China shown by the Government as well as the people of Japan.

I repeat once more: China is our good neighbor of equal standing among the nations of the world. It is only fit, therefore, that, even in doing some favors to her, we ask humbly and courteously what are the real needs of China, before taking any definite steps in the actual business. However precious the gifts may be, they should never be given in the manner of throwing food to dogs.

Without proper courtesy of the giver, any gift will not be appreciated by the receiver at all. I am much grieved to notice that, hitherto, no courteous attention has been given to the public opinion in China herself, by our authorities in drawing up the schemes of enterprise.

LACK OF CONSIDERATION

To be perfectly frank, I am of the opinion that Japan ought to have handed over the total sum of money available for this purpose to China, in the anticipation that some responsible organisation on the part of China would be established to fulfill her duty concerning the use of the fund.

Supposing that such an organisation would take time to be formed, the tentative method would have been as much as possible to entrust to a Chinese committee the work of laying down the actual plans, under advisory supervision by the Japanese authorities. At any rate, the lack of consideration of listening to the Chinese wishes in connection with a work that is done for the benefit of China seems to me the gravest mistake committed at this initial stage of the whole enterprise.

Notwithstanding all these frank criticisms, there is no question that the enterprise itself is a laudable one, earnestly supported by the public opinion of Japan which is trying to serve the benefit of the neighboring country, and I am one of those who are most enthusiastic in wishing every success to the enterprise to which we have now set our hands.

Halted Wedding Stirs National Capital

Mrs Eleanor Hichborn Wylie — Nancy Hoyt

On the day set for her wedding to Lieutenant F. Wiseman-Clark, British naval officer, and while the wedding guests were assembling, Miss Nancy Hoyt, daughter of Mrs. Henry H. Hoyt, social leader of Washington, D. C. announced that she had broken her engagement and there would be no wedding. Miss Hoyt is under the care of physicians. It is reported the parents of the young naval officer had a hand in breaking the engagement, being indignant because of an alleged "slight" to their son, although the officer himself used every endeavor to have Miss Hoyt go through with the ceremony. It is said there is no truth in the statement that his parents were enraged because they had not been told of the elopement of Miss Hoyt's sister, Mrs. Philip Hitchborn, with E. Horace Mylie, which shocked Washington a few years ago. Mrs. Hitchborn secured a divorce and married Wylie, whom later she also divorced. Several years after the incident Hitchborn, despairing of regaining his wife, killed himself.

Huge Bomber To Have Trial Flight

(Eastern News Agency)

London, June 21.—England's largest airplane, a huge bomber built in secret for the Air Ministry, will soon be given its trial flight.

According to the Daily Express, the big plane is built entirely of steel, with the engines installed in a cabin completely armored against machine guns.

The engine room will be in charge of a mechanic, this leaving the pilot free to operate the lifting and steering levers without regard to the engine details.

Southampton, England, June 21.—The new flying boat "Valentia" has a span of 112 feet, is fitted with two 650 horse-power trim and has an estimated speed of 110 miles an hour.

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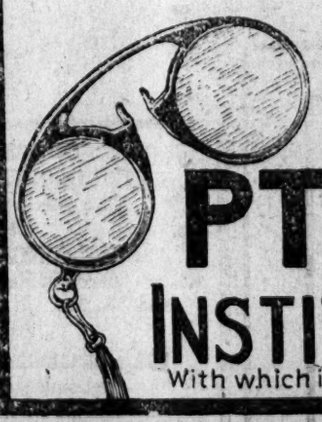

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Should Business Men Rule China?

BY BOEN E. LEE

The Lincheng bandit outrage has brought forth two suggestions to remedy the inefficient administration of China. The more radical of the two is foreign supervision. Some of our foreign friends, waiting anxiously for an orderly governed nation to exploit their commerce, have lost their patience and begin now to advocate foreign supervision. At the time of the Washington Conference they all wished China to work out her own destiny, but now the situation has become so bad that what they expected seems to vanish in the air.

The idea of foreign supervision is not only entertained by certain foreigners but also by a few Chinese, though the latter have not yet advocated this policy outspokenly.

Considering this matter in the best interests of China, we have not, however, been assured by the advocates of foreign supervision as to whether or not it is possible to devise a satisfactory method that will yield to China all the benefits of foreign supervision without its accompanying evils.

The second suggestion was first made by Mr. Jacob Gould Schurman, the American Minister to China, and strongly backed by THE CHINA PRESS, one of the leading American papers in China, and other individuals.

As this is the point which we are going to discuss in this article, it is desirable to recapitulate Dr. Schurman's suggestions as reported in THE CHINA PRESS:

1. That business men should realise the fact that a government is a business proposition on a large scale. Only experts in business can carry out the functions of a government successfully.

2. That the business men of China should take hold of the problems of the government, that such a government will command respect at home and abroad, and that it will be worthy of the traditions and old civilisation of China.

Before we discuss this problem, let us first examine whether the principle of government by business men is sound or not.

Often has it been said that an efficient government is one that is run business-like. We have also the saying that there should be more business in government and less politics in business. Fundamentally, there is, however, this difference between business and government. The aim of a business is to make a profit, while that of a government is to safeguard the public. One looks from the individual point of view and the other from the social viewpoint.

In business we have to cut out all unprofitable undertakings. If a branch is not making money, it must be closed down. If a department is not earning its share, it must be stopped. But in a government we have to maintain certain departments or works which form a constant drain on the public treasury. The maintenance of asylums for the insane, lepers, and aged, the construction and maintenance of money-losing railways for national defence, etc., are instances of unprofitable undertakings. Generally speaking, monopolies are beneficial to individual trades, but harmful to a nation. Business strives to get such privileges but government tries to restrict them.

In society there is a constant conflict between individual rights and social rights. And it has been the public policy in all nations that when such a conflict occurs the individual rights should yield to social rights.

In view of these fundamental differences we must say that business and government are two separate and distinct institutions. A good business man is not necessarily a good governor. And there is danger that a keen business man, once putting his hand at the helm of the ship of state, may steer it in a way beneficial to only a small group of capitalists, and run it into plutocracy.

The saying that there ought to be more business in government refers only to the routine of the government, that everything ought to be done in a simple, expeditious, and unassuming manner. It certainly does not mean that the government ought to be run for profit. Take, for example, by selling coolies for slaves in foreign countries the government can at once pay all its debts and raise enough money to pay its bandit soldiers and money-seeking politicians. Can this be done? This is absurdity for a government, but in business it is absolute necessity to dispose of certain property in order to liquidate debts and pay employees. Inefficient employees may be dismissed in a business, but inefficient soldiers cannot be disbanded without first providing for them civil employment. The Lincheng bandits, at least most of them, would have been contented to live a peaceful life, had civil occupations, whereby they could live comfortably with their families, been open to them.

Having in mind the fundamental differences between business and government, we are now prepared to discuss Dr. Schurman's proposition. Mr. Schurman's definition of government is that a government is a business proposition on a large scale. The last clause, "on a large scale," is the most important qualification in order to make the definition true. Government is not a business proposition as ordinarily understood. It is only similar to a large-scale business where the whole business forms in fact a government. In the United States of America we find a number of industrial towns that are formed of the employees and their families of a certain industry whose scope of business has become so extensive that it employs a hundred thousand workers. In such a business it is necessary to have a municipal government, and therefore it undertakes all activities ordinarily appertaining to a government.

In China this type of business is never known in its history, hence Dr. Schurman's proposition is apt to be misunderstood. Moreover, the majority of our business men have only a limited educational foundation. They hardly rise above everyday morals of honesty and industry. If we look into their public morality we shall surely be disappointed. Honesty is an age-long creed of Chinese business men. It is a virtue that is greatly needed, at present, especially for our tail-wagging and sleeve-hanging politicians. However, mere honesty in business is not sufficient insurance of honesty in government, and honesty alone is not the qualification for a government.

Should business men rule China? They may; but certainly at the present time business men in China are not more qualified to rule China than farmers, artisans, or even old literati, because their training and education have not made them more capable in running public affairs.

However, there is this great defect with most of our business men: they neglect government problems too much. For instance, during the last few years they have not displayed much patriotism, but allowed themselves to be led and chased by school youths. If the boycott of Japanese goods should be wrong, they ought to have told the students that they should not bark up the wrong tree. If the boycott should be right, they should have been the party starting and supporting it. Why should we leave the destiny of our nation in the hands of the students?

Many problems that are of vital importance to business are regarded with closed eyes. The increase of two and a half percent of the import duty has a tremendous effect upon the trade of China. Foreign business men are all alive to the question, but our business men remain half asleep.

Our business men may be alert in seeking a morsel of profit in their particular line of business, but it is to be regretted that they hold their own business so closely to their eyes that they see hardly anything else.

Shall we not say that Dr. Schurman only stated the facts in a polite way by calling our business men to pay attention to government problems? It goes without saying that the business men are one of the most powerful, if not the most powerful, groups of people in a nation, because they have in their hands the wealth of the nation.

We hope that our business men will rise to meet their share of responsibility by widening their scope of view with a broad training in economical and political affairs, paying more attention to governmental problems and doing their best to restore peace and order in China.

It is gratifying to read in yesterday's paper the rectification announced by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce with regard to the recommendations made to Washington by the American merchants. However, the Chamber should have made this correction earlier than now.

The meeting of the members of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, it is to be hoped, will yield better results than its predecessors which ended in nothing but words. In this critical moment of the Republic we need actions, not words. If the militarists will not yield to the will of the people, we should make them do so by united force. Hitherto the people have petitioned for peace and order. We must demand it. If the militarists will not stop their cock-fight for power and money, we must take prompt actions to stop them. The nation is ours. It should not be the game of a few militarists.

Chauncey Depew Would Live Forever

CHAUNCEY Depew, America's youngest old man, celebrated his 89th birthday by working at his desk as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the New York Central Railroad, in New York City. "How long, Mr. Depew, may we hope to have you with us?" he was asked. "Bless you," he said with a chuckle, "I don't want to set any limit. I love this old world too much to think of leaving it. I have just been sensible," he added. "No fads, no serums, no monkey glands—and no golf."

Training In India Is Successful

Calcutta, (Special Correspondence)—The majority of units in the Indian Territorial Force have just completed their annual training and reports are decidedly favorable considering the very recent institution of the force, which, like all territorial and volunteer units, has suffered from the disinclination of employers to release their employees. Camp was for the unusually long period of 56 days. Efficient instructors were loaned by the army and after the first two or three days serious training began.

By the end of two months the men were doing platoon and company drill and the units were able to receive an inspection officer with a general salute and to march past very creditably. Special attention was paid to musketry, the average of efficient shots throughout the force being from 60 to 90 percent. Some men obtained over 120 points out of a possible 130.

Nor was the lighter side of camp life neglected. Whenever possible officers messes were instituted; short lectures on subjects of general interest were delivered; sports competitions instituted. Hockey is a very popular game among Indians, and an Indian Territorial Force hockey tournament was instituted, eventually won by the eleventh battalion, Thirteenth Punjab Regiment, after an exciting game with the eleventh battalion, Thirteenth Frontier Force Rifles.

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THE CHINA PRESS

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

CHINA PRESS, Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

Weather

Cloudy, but fine weather. Summer monsoon along our coasts. Variable winds in the South, because of a low area over Kiangsi. A depression will cross Manchuria Eastwards.

MARRIAGE

HOFFMANN—HERTZBERG. On June 22nd, 1923, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Staber, 102 Avenue Road, Miss Anne Hertzberg, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Hertzberg, of Shanghai, to Mr. William John Hoffmann, of Chicago, Rev. C. L. Boynton officiating. 59922 J 24

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Fourth Sunday after Trinity. Nativity of St. John the Baptist. 8 a.m. Holy Communion (and at Dubbling Well Chapel). 10.30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon: Psalm 25; Lessons: Eccles. xlxiii. 1.10, Luke iii, 1-20; Anthem: "He watching over Israel," Mendelssohn; Hymns 161, 538, 172; Preacher: Rev. W. Robbins, M.A. 3 p.m. Children's Service and Sunday School. 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon: Psalms 23, 24; Lessons: Malachi iv. Matth. xi, 2-19; Athem: "O taste and see," Goss; Hymns 308, 445, 31; Preacher: The Sub-Dean.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—10.30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon; Preacher: Rev. T. W. Hall, M.A. 8 p.m. Service for Sailors and Seamen: Preacher; Rev. T. W. Hall, M.A.

St. Joseph's Church.—Low Masses at 6, 7 and 8.15 a.m. At 10 o'clock, High Mass, Sermon in English. At 4 p.m. Benediction. On week days, Masses at 6 and 7 a.m.

Union Church, Shanghai.—10.30 a.m. Preacher: Rev. A. Norman Rowland, M.A.; Subject: "A reasonable challenge;" Chant 38; Anthem: "Arise, shine, for thy light is come;" Hymns 680, 323, 589. 8 p.m. Preacher: Rev. A. Norman Rowland, M.A.; Subject: "The fear and comfort of the cloud;" Chant 28; Hymns 541, 565, 42, 396.

Community Church.—11 a.m. Columbia Country Club, 50 Route Dumer (take Zikawei No. 2 tram): Sermon by Rev. H. K. Wright. 5 p.m. Masonic Hall, 30 The Bund; Rev. James M. Yard. Special music at both services.

All Saints' Church, 423 Rue Lafayette (corner of Rue Chapsal). 9.30 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon; Preacher: Rev. L. W. Faucett, M.A.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Evangelical) Corner of Range and Chapo Roads.—11 a.m. by Rev. John Hunter of the Los Angeles Bible Institute. 6 p.m. by Rev. G. A. Huntley, M.D., of the Shanghai Christian College. A Children's service is held in the school room at 11 a.m.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Is the Universe, including man, evolved by Atomic Force"? Sunday School 10 o'clock. Testimony meeting Wednesday evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday from 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock; Preacher: Rev. W. P. Roberts

The Yangtsze Conservancy Scheme

He that observeth the wind shall not sow, and he that regardeth the clouds shall not reap.

The above was already an ancient saying in the Hebrew tongue at the time Confucius was born, but it contains more wisdom than anything which fell from the lips of China's Sage says the Central China Post. It is a rebuke to the farmer who postpones his sowing because there is too much wind. He reasons that some of the seed may get blown away, and even land in a neighbor's field to the advantage of another man. This would never do, so the farmer decides to wait for a calm day. So also in harvest. The crop is ripe and it is time to reap, but the clouds are piling up and it threatens rain. Wet sheaves are liable to rot, so he thinks it better to wait till the sky is clear. If all farmers were of that type there would be no bread for people to eat, but fortunately they take the weather as it comes and nearly always get their harvest.

The thought often comes to one in these days: "What's the use of bothering about anything till China has been stabilised?" There are destructive political winds raging, in every province, and threatening clouds are banking up on all points of the compass. It would be better to wait for calm, clear weather before going ahead with any scheme. This seems reasonable and yet, as far as foreigners in China are concerned, it does not work that way. There never was a time in the history of this port when so much building was going on as at present: never a time when so great facilities for trade, in the shape of shipping accommodation, was on offer. And never were there so many traders standing by waiting to engage in business. All this concerns the future and it looks as if it were being done by instinct and not on the ground of reason. But instincts are sure things. The greatest progress is always made in times of disturbance, and the quickest voyages accomplished in rough weather.

Also there are more schemes in the making than ever before, and amongst them is the scheme for Yangtsze Conservancy. River conservancy and harbor improvement is a subject in which the general public take little interest. In spite of having to do with water it is a dry topic, but the welfare of property owners and foreign communities in China, as well as of the Chinese, is closely bound up in it. Not many years ago the Tientsin river was so silted up that even lighters had difficulty in reaching the bund while steamers often stuck at the bar for days. The Hai Ho Conservancy Commission took the matter in hand and, by cutting out four bad bends and shortening the river 6,000 feet, besides cutting through the bar, vessels drawing 16 feet have no delays in reaching Tientsin now. Had the river been allowed to silt up, what price property at that flourishing port?

Chefoo had a fine harbor but it was exposed to all the storms that blew with frequent disastrous results to shipping. A Chefoo Harbor Improvement Commission was formed in 1923 which built a breakwater, and that port is now safe.

Shanghai was endangered in the same way as Tientsin was, for the Whangpoo threatened to go out of commission. We remember when even river boats had to wait at the bar for water to cross, and ocean steamers could not reach Shanghai at all. Had nothing been done, Shanghai would speedily have become a back number, but the Whangpoo Conservancy getting on the job altered all that, that, and hence the great prosperity of the port.

There are many more conservancy schemes, such as restoring the Grand Canal, regulating the Hwai River, improving the Min and Pearl Rivers, but the biggest one of all has been least heard tell of. This is the scheme for the conservancy of the Yangtsze. The idea is to so regulate the Great River that ocean steamers may be able to reach Hankow all the year round. This would mean depriving Shanghai of a great portion of its transhipment trade for the benefit of this center, and a great saving on freight and handling charges. But it would benefit Shanghai also as the Yangtsze is threatening to shift its bed, as the Yellow River has frequently done, and find a new way to the sea from Chinkiang northeast via Haian. Chinkiang, although an open shipping port, is rapidly becoming an inland city, and were the shift of bed to take place Shanghai would be another and very much so. The scheme also contemplates rearranging, or reinforcing, the river embankments for the prevention of floods, and were that successfully done the crops saved in even one flood year would justify the expenditure.

Although not much has been said about it, this scheme has been under consideration for some time. The British Chamber in Shanghai first moved in the matter, and preliminary examinations and reports have already been made. A Commission has been established on the lines of the Chihli Conservany Commission, and men are at work

(Continued on Page 21)

Has America Mastered The Trust Problem?

BY VIRGIL JORDAN

Recent developments not only in domestic economic affairs, but in the foreign relations of the United States, have begun to draw American attention back to the problem of controlling the growth and activities of large-scale business and industry. The average American may have thought that he had solved this problem in that hectic period of anti-trust agitation which began at the end of the last century and ran down to a few years before the war. It is true that this agitation put certain sweeping legislation on the federal statute books and led to the establishment of a special government agency—the Federal Trade Commission—intended to watch closely the activities of business combinations and to draw the attention of the government to any possible dangers arising out of them. Certain large combinations like the Standard Oil companies, the meat packers and anthracite companies were valorously attacked under this legislation and machinery and compelled to "dissolve" or recognise in various ways, and the citizen had a comfortable feeling that he was henceforth to be protected from exploitation at the hands of these types of big business. Before the reality of this impression was given a long test, the war came along and drove all considerations of the sort from his mind. During the war, of course, any too strict insistence on the rules of the business game was suspended. The government could not complain about private combinations in restraint of trade, even if public opinion had been alive to them, when it was busily restraining everything not necessary to the war and compelling or inviting combinations in anything that promised to help win the war. The government compelled industry to allocate its production, make agreements with unions and do all kinds of things which the anti-trust laws were expressly intended to prevent. The war, in a sense, therefore, legitimatised trusts and eliminated competition.

Naturally enough business and industry, after even a short period of training in something it liked to do, did not easily unlearn its war habits and fall back into the more difficult peace-time rules of competition. Nor did the public during and immediately after the war lose its habit of thinking that the trusts had been abolished, even though its everyday life all through the war was regulated by combinations in which competition had largely been eliminated by government order. The trusts had been re-established in American economic life and public watchfulness or antagonism had been removed.

It is little wonder, therefore, that in the four years since the war the movement toward large-scale combination has gone on at a tremendous rate. During the last two years especially mergers have been the outstanding feature of the business and industrial organisation, in all important fields, such as the railroads, mining, steel, food products, automobiles, chemicals. At the same time the effects of the war experience and the indifference of the public have shown themselves in a definite change in the government's attitude toward this process. As regards the fundamental transportation industry, for instance, the economic justification of a constructive form of combination was explicitly recognised in the Transportation Act of 1920 in which the consolidation of railroads was definitely encouraged. Legislation has also been passed permitting combinations in export trade. Of more general significance, however, is the change in the interpretation of the anti-trust legislation by the Supreme Court, by the application of the "rule of reason." In this was the principle of combination in restraint of trade, or repression of competition, has been practically sanctioned by the government, and the anti-trust laws nullified, except where definite injury to the public interest can be proven. The Federal Trade Commission is still active as an investigatory body, but the evidence it produces of vicious trust activities receives little publicity or attention, and the proceedings of the government against combinations are but half-hearted and are usually compromised. The Republican Administration throughout has shown a friendly attitude toward the combination movement.

As a result of these developments, it may be said that the American public, without being as yet clearly aware of it, is as much, or perhaps more, under the influence of the big business and industrial combination than ever before in its history. The coal, meat, steel, railroad, copper and oil industries are thoroughly in the control of comparatively few interests, with central banking connections. The automobile industry is probably the only large industry in the United States in which a measure of free competition prevails. Certain radical representatives in Congress, like Mr. La Follete, have recently tried to draw public attention to these developments, with special reference to the Standard Oil control of that industry, which has grown despite all the efforts made before the war to break up this gigantic combination. Public opinion, however, is as yet unaroused, and the business boom through which the country is passing is not favorable to a too critical attitude toward business activities, while it is no doubt most favorable for an expansion of combination. When the full efforts of the present situation are felt—within the next two or three years—one may look for a revival of anti-trust agitation in a more marked way than is possible now.

The results of this development, which is world wide, may be seen not only in the effects of the growing combination on prices of consumer's goods, but in the effects in the position of labor in industry, and in international affairs.

These growing combinations have increased the relative importance of management and largely subordinated the wage earner, through increasing application of machinery and mass organisation. The overhead personnel in American industry is growing accordingly. The manufacturing industries in 1919 employed only twenty-nine percent more wage earners than in 1914 while during the same period the number of salaried officers of corporations increased forty three percent, and superintendents and managers ninety-two percent.

At the same time the wage earners have become increasingly massed in large establishments under corporation ownership. Although establishments employing over 1,000 workers in 1919 formed less than one-third of one percent of all establishments, they employed over twenty-six percent of all the industrial wage earners in the country. In 1914, the proportion of wage earners in plants owned by corporations was about seventy-one percent of the total number of wage earners in manufacturing establishments, but in 1919, corporations employed over eighty-six percent of all the wage earners in industry. These tendencies make for less and less direct contact between the worker and the employer and mean increasing labor difficulties which are only partly offset by such devices as works councils and welfare plans.

Internationally, the growth of large combinations like the Standard Oil Company and the accompanying development of large investment trusts is leading day by day to more dangerous rivalries and entanglements in which the American government is more and more compelled to follow in the fatal footsteps of the foreign powers and support with arms and diplomacy the foreign economic exploitations of these combinations of her business interests. Through the American success in gaining a concession in Turkey, and no less through her failure to defend herself against foreign combinations controlling raw materials upon which her industries depend, America is being taught rapidly these days the costs and dangers of such powerful aggregations of industrial and business interests. All these things may serve to awaken public opinion to a realisation of how large the problem is and how much farther we are from mastering it than ever in our history.

AN AIR ENDURANCE RECORD

A day and a half in the air, and a trip of 2,541 miles, at the average speed of 70.6 miles an hour, and an ascension to 34,509 feet—this is the latest record of two American fliers of the Army Air Service. Hailing this flight as an illustration of the dependability and hence usefulness of the airplane, the New York Globe points out that this flight might have been a non-stop flight across the United States, which is but 2,152 miles wide at its narrowest point, or another flight across the Atlantic, covering 600 miles more than the distance travelled by the Alock-Brown plane in 1919. Had it combined the high speed of the airplane already developed, with the ability to remain aloft, it could, at 245 miles an hour, have gone more than one-third of the distance round the globe. The feat, as accomplished, is a fine proof of the developing versatility of the airplane.

Progress Feeds On Printer's Ink

BY HERBERT KAUFMAN

Overhaul your little gray motor—it's missing on several cylinders. Keep in tune with the times.

Brains, too, accumulate carbon. Mental spark plugs grow sooty. And ideas require constant priming.

The best car won't run far without an even flow of fuel. Think tanks must also be kept filled.

That factory under your hat can't profit with obsolete machinery. Overhaul your head, replace the outworn cogs of knowledge. Every day's news is a catalogue of spare parts.

The man after your place and the man in the place you're after are reading and heeding happenings. Progress feeds on printer's ink. Opportunity runs a typesetter.

A remade world is wrapped in the paper left at the door every morning. Study its changes and calculations accordingly.

The concern on the next floor and the firm across the way are picking short cuts from between the lines.

The one is getting twenty percent action out of an hour, the other producing its goods at ten percent less than last month's costs.

Little birds that twitter on international wires told them how to do it.

All the earth's shiftings parade in columns across your daily.

The University of Action can't wait for text-books. Events move faster than book presses. Time is the essence of twentieth-century contracts.

Trip-hammer and the acetylene torch erect three skyscrapers while hard-riveting and hacksaws fiddle and fuddle with one.

An automatic photophone is on its way to your desk. Nine thousand new patents per month file warning at Washington that efficiencies of all sorts are about, to junk a few more billion dollars' worth of leisurely, haphazard equipment.

Acres of plants will spring from that precious seed; managers, superintendents and salesmen be summoned to introduce and market those inventions.

One hundred and eight thousand annual threats against complacency and old-fashionedness.

A million additional games every decade for eager ambition and credulous capital to play.

1920 overheads aren't wearing bell-crowned beavers. Grandfathers' clocks run behind modern times. Old notions are full of lost motions.

John Fogy, who never took stock in "radical" propositions, has gone to join the dinosaur and dodo, which also failed to adjust themselves to environment.

A former peddler is flourishing where Standpat, Holdback and Co. were once lords of trade.

Fresh signs all along Success Street tell what happens to folk lost in the ruts.

Stage-coach traditions are too deliberate for sky-riding generations.

Electricity detects flaws in thousands of rules that looked sound and secure to candle-lighted intelligence.

Business is playing on big golf links, not little croquet grounds. Finance doesn't tap at deals, but takes long shots and drives the ball with a kit of varied clubs.

Precedent and Prejudice, history's former counselors, have shut shop and retired from court. Imagination overruled all the law they knew.

Radio has just delivered the final stroke to conservatism. Impossibility is the one word that wireless stutters over.

Practices that enriched the past are now the favorite friends of bankruptcy.

Yesterday's track is an abandoned road to dead hopes and empires.

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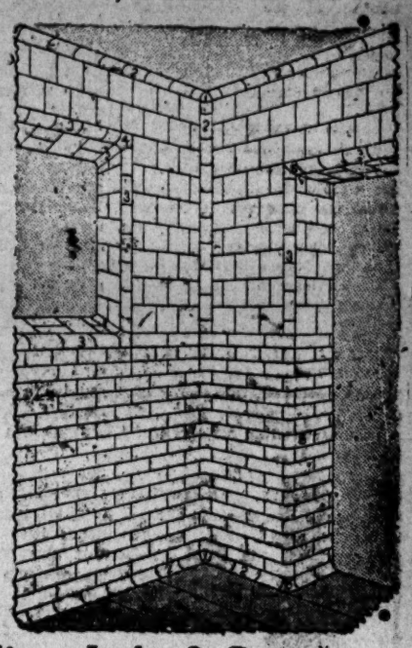
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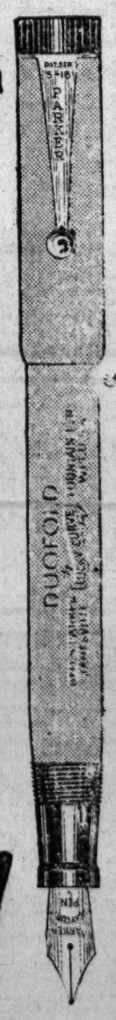
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Shadows Of 1924

This is the first half of an article by the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing in this case for the New Republic, on the outlook for next year's presidential campaign in the United States.

BY JOHN W. OWENS

There are some critics of the Harding administration who hold, not without glee, that the President was launched on his campaign for a second term in a way entirely characteristic of the record since March 4 1921; that is, with the least of the teamwork forecast before that date, and with distinct evidence of a provincial habit of thought. Mr. Harding would not agree that the manner of launching his campaign was characteristic, but he would not deny that it was awkward. There is ample reason to believe that none realises more keenly than he that it was not a smooth, astute, well-handled piece of work.

This is what happened: In the late winter, Secretary Hoover, Senator Watson and others of the inner circle said Mr. Harding would be the Republican nominee in 1924. Considerable attention was paid to them by the newspapers and politicians. While the presidential party was in Florida some weeks later, Attorney-General Daugherty got it into his head that since everybody knew Mr. Harding was to be nominee, it would be well to deliver an expansive, comfortable gesture that would clear the field of annoying hopefuls. So he built upon what the Hoovers and Watsons had told the country by saying with an air of finality that there would be against Mr. Harding only the perennial candidate, meaning Senator La Follete. Mr. Daugherty did not consult with other presidential advisers. He did not ask any one whether what he had in mind to say fitted neatly into the national situation, with nearly a year and a half to go before the conventions. He simply followed the good, old, State Capital machine rule of telling the other fellow that he has no chance in the world, and should spare himself fruitless effort.

TROUBLES OF A CANDIDATE

But a candidacy for re-election as President is very different from a candidacy for re-election as Senator, or Governor, or Mayor, for the President has constantly to do with things that directly and deeply concern the welfare of 110 million people. And if in dealing with the people on those vital things, he finds their minds twisted suspiciously to locate a political pill in the food for thought he serves them, then he is in trouble. He is in political trouble because, no matter how disinterested may be his proposals, the public makes a discount for politics, which lessens results, which in turn lessens political chances. He is in personal trouble because no man, President or policeman, can live under constant sharp suspicion and be happy. Mr. Daugherty, forgetting that he is looked upon by the country as a sort of boudoir politician to the President (reflecting the intimacies of the Presidential mind), and failing to measure the effect upon the President's public problems of a projection of the President's political ambitions, made his expansive gesture as though playing the annual political game back home in Ohio. In a little while both he and the President awoke to a realisation that the public's passive, subconscious acceptance of the Harding candidacy for a second term has been changed to alert political examination of all Mr. Harding does—by friends and foes, and by the average man.

BIG TAXES, LITTLE DOLLARS

It was a bad blunder. It added appreciably to the load Mr. Harding bears in seeking public favor for his plans respecting international questions in general, and the World Court in particular, and respecting such domestic questions as taxes, transportation and immigration. He cannot talk to the country across the table, eye upon eye. The country's eye turns away frequently to peer under the table in search of some political manoeuvre. Yet, if ever a President needed the country's eye meeting his in steady gaze, Mr. Harding does. With numerous signs of irritation with his foreign policy, and with his own party leaders shifting ground—for example, Watson the moderate looking askance at the World Court, while Pepper the anti-Leaguer moves around toward the League—Mr. Harding is in extreme necessity of talking to the country strongly and of having his words taken at par. His necessity is no less in domestic affairs.

Good ground exists for doubting that the blanket answer of prosperity, which the Old Guard is offering to all criticisms of conditions at home, will be sufficient. Plenty of employment may not be an adequate emollient to the irritated spots. Plenty of employment existed in 1920 when the country was gathering the 7,000,000 plurality against the Democrats. So far as domestic questions contributed to that plurality, big taxes and small dollars were the main factors. Taxes still are big and will be big in 1924. Dollars are getting small again—they never have been big since the war—and the trend of the wholesale price index suggests that they are likely to be very small when the nominations are made. The present is a time when Mr. Harding stands to suffer severely unless he can be effective in his argument to the country to listen and be reasonable; but Mr. Daugherty has fixed things so that the country is more likely in these next months to listen and be acutely suspicious. Moreover, personal unhappiness under constant sharp suspicion is a dangerous thing in a man of Mr. Harding's temperament. It is to be remembered that his patience, of which so much is heard, is the kind of patience that runs more easily into resignation than into hard, self-contained determination. The trip across the country this summer may fizzle because of an ineffective mood of Mr. Harding's

THE FAMILY INFLUENCE

But although the manner and time of launching the President's candidacy have measurably hamstrung him in public appeal, with probable ill consequences to his candidacy, there is little doubt now among politicians that he will be the party nominee. Not only is there the Daugherty statement, on top of the Hoover and Watson statements, but the best information is that the family influence dearest to Mr. Harding—always a brave and daring influence—is definitely swung in favor of a second candidacy. And it is almost axiomatic that a President seeking renominations shall be gratified. To the fact that politicians believe failure to renominate a President is a dangerous confession, is to be added the fact that the President usually has attached to himself the practical, delegate-controlling politicians in most of the states, and they are loyal for loyalty's sake and in the belief that self-interest is against changing another man. In Mr. Harding's case, the emphatic announcements virtually cleared the field, notwithstanding the insurgent revolt in his party, and notwithstanding the party's comparative weakness against revolt, due to eight years of defeat and the series of failures immediately following its return to power.

HARDING VS. THE FIELD

Senator La Follette cannot get the Republican nomination, although he may gather a surprising number of delegates. Governor Pinchot, with a drastic dry record in Pennsylvania, is favored by some of the prohibition leaders but Mr. Harding has been satisfactory to the powers in the Anti-Saloon League. The talk of Senators Borah and Johnson that flared up after the November election has subsided. No one seriously thinks now of Secretaries Hughes and Hoover. The game is in the President's hands. And his one danger, so far as can be seen now, is the possibility that his fight with the old line partisans of his party on the question of entering the Court will lead to a genuine schism at the one point where none over was expected. It will be strange and surprising if that comes to pass, however strongly he and his critics within the party may talk at the moment. And, of course, if Mr. Harding is renominated, the Republican platform will mean nothing. He must be the platform—with his record, to date at least, of honest attention to routine administration, of conservatism of the Old Guard brand in controverted economic questions, and of doubt and timidity in international affairs.

The condtions that will determine the Democratic opponent of Mr. Harding are taking form rapidly. Probably in their final form they will call for the nomination of one who is, or appears to be, progressive in domestic affairs, and is definitely pro-League. That is because the signs now are that the progressive element in domestic affairs and the League element in foreign affairs are fast becoming militant and purposeful forces, more conscious of their ends than other elements. The progressive Democrat with convictions, who compelled the Democratic convention in 1912 against its will to nominate Mr. Wilson is coming to life again. Most of the politicians have been edging away from the League. Their talk has been that to make the League an issue again would hurt both the party and the League. They are being met now with the questions. What is the use of the party's winning if it does not win for some purpose? How can the League be hurt more by fighting for it than by running away from it? It is likely, when the Democratic convention meets, the men who are against the League, and the men who would like to speak very softly on the subject will be in a majority. But it is unlikely that that majority will dominate. The leaders and the candidate will scarcely dare the anger of one possessing Mr. Wilson's following, far greater than that of any other Democrat, and Mr. Wilson's uncompromising spirit. And the temper of League democrats in general, whether they follow Mr. Wilson or support the League "on their own," will hardly warrant repudiation of the League or running away from it.

NEXT FEW MONTHS.

He will insist upon a candidate dissenting sharply from the traditional Republican treatment of big business followed in the Harding administration. The demands of the progressive will be strengthened by the probable renomination of Mr. Harding, and the natural movement of the opposition party to a candidate offering contrast. The principal question is whether this genuine progressive element will get a candidate who will satisfy as Mr. Wilson did in 1912, or be compelled to take a 1924 replica of Champ Clark.

THE PRO-LEAGUE SENTIMENT

Likewise, the pro-Leaguer is coming to life again. The tide toward an affirmative policy of international co-operation that has disturbed Republican relations is beginning to cause excitement among Democrats. It angers the small but virile group of outright anti-League Democrats. And it greatly bothers the mere politicians among the Democrats, even those who faithfully supported the League fight two years ago

The Yangtsze Conservancy Scheme

(Continued from Page 20)

now taking the levels: We saw them quite busy off the Hankow bund six months ago. The matter now awaits the report of Mr. F. Palmer, one of the most eminent of British engineers, who served recently on the Shanghai Harbor investigation Committee, and who will arrive in the autumn to inspect the whole of the Yangtsze from its mouth to Chungking. His report will be looked forward to with great interest, and it is time for people here to sit up and take a notice, as it may mean a great deal for this center.

Locally, there is the question of the mouth of the Han River which is in a bad way, and the houses which stand on its bank in a worse. They are constantly getting undermined and tumbling into the river with resulting great loss of life. Then there is Farmers Bend a hundred li up the Yangtsze. It is only three li across the neck of the bend and ninety li round. When we used to be returning home we always left our boat at the neck of the bend, which we walked across and then took a sanpan, thus arriving in Hankow one day, and sometimes two days, ahead of our boat which had to negotiate the bend. Up river steamers have to round the bend on every trip, travelling twenty nine needless miles. One wonders what is the cash value of that in all these years since steamers began to run up river. The Yangtsze cuts the neck itself every flood year, but the people of Paichow always refill the cutting as their town depends on its trade with the junks which tie up there.

Another local question is the reclamation of that nice slice of land along the Bund which has made its appearance since the site of the new Customs was bunded. It must be worth any amount of money. Whom does it belong to, and what should be done with it after it has been gathered in? All these are conservancy questions, and in spite of the threatening winds and the ominous clouds they should be dealt with without delay.

Across The Breakfast Table

By Mr. And Mrs. W. L. George

Down With Housekeeping

Mrs. George: I'm sick of housekeeping. To think of ordering your lunch, and your dinner, and your food, for your friends. . . . ah! It makes me tired! And it isn't only food. Do you know what's happened this morning? The back door knob is broken. Also the gas stove won't work. And it's only nine o'clock: what will it be like by ten o'clock? What's that you say? Just come back from a holiday. Well, holidays don't prevent things going to bits—far from it. When you come back from a holiday you're greeted with delight by the maids: but as for me, I'm presented with the list of troubles they're been saving up for me.

Mr. George: You know, it's an interesting idea. You order 1095 meals per annum: less, well, say ten percent for holidays, leaves, say nine hundred meals. Seems a lot, but then women must have something to do. Housekeeping is the curse of Eve, but she carries it far better than any man could. Someone must do the job, and it isn't really a very big one. My feeling is that you women make far too much fuss about housekeeping. You've got no organisation. When men do the management, as they do in their clubs, everything goes off without any fuss.

Mrs. George: Then come and manage the house yourself if you'll do it so beautifully. I've no patience with your boasting. When men run a household they're robbed right and left; they buy badly, for they either pay too much or buy things so cheap that they're no good; they either underfeed or overfeed; generally overfeed, I'll say that for them. And besides, it's nice and easy for men to manage clubs when there's no spending limit, while women have to practise economy. And why practise economy? So that you men may be wasters.

By Dr. Henry Van Dyke

"Thus saith the Lord, stand ye in the way and see, and ask for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls."—Jeremiah :16.

There is the way of sensuality. Those who walk in it take appetite as their guide.

There is the way of avarice. Those who follow it make haste to get rich.

There is the way of social indifference, the way of intellectual pride, the way of hypocrisy, the way of indecision.

Through all this tangle there runs another way—the path of faith and duty.

Those who walk in it believe that life has a meaning, the fulfillment of God's will, and a goal, the attainment of perfect harmony with Him.

They try to make the best of themselves in soul and body by discipline.

They endeavor to put their talents to the noblest use in the service of their fellowmen, and to unfold their faculties to the highest joy and power in the life of the Spirit.

The respect their consciences and cherish their ideals. They [illegible] honest effort to righteousness, which is the way of peace."

* * *

"Judge not that ye be not judged."—Matt. 7:1.

How often, if we have the priceless art of being sincere with ourselves, do we recognise in the qualities which displease us in others the very imps and unruly sprites which cause the most trouble in our own economy.

At home we are inclined to go gently with them, to make allowances, even to plead excuse for our bothersome off-spring. And who shall say that this is altogether wrong or absolutely unwise? Many a vice is but a virtue overdriven. Pruning is better than extermination.

But why not apply the same principle to what we see in our neighbor's back garden, or in his front yard?

Why not remember that he probably has as much trouble with his faults and foibles as we have with our own?

And if they happen to be alike, why not use them for self-enlightenment and correction.

The things that we dislike in others may serve as mirrors to ourselves.

But let us not follow the example of that foolish person described in the epistle of St. James, who "beholding his natural face in a glass, goeth his way and straightway forgetteth what manner of man he was."

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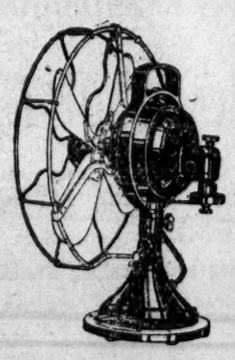

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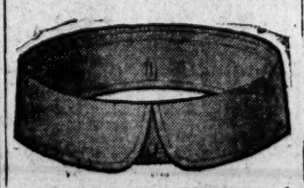

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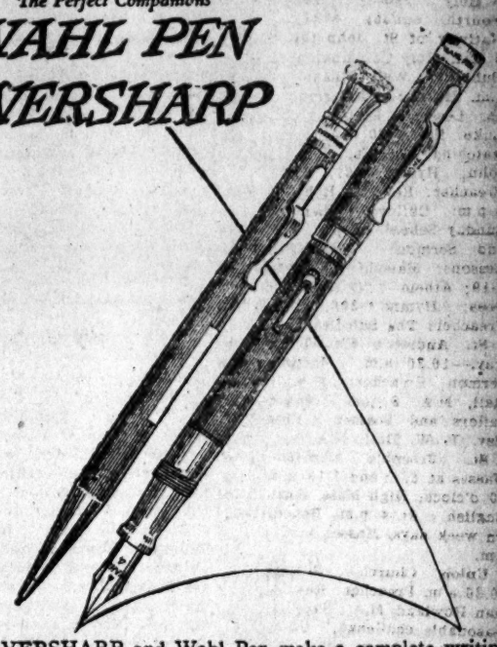

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$575,000,000 Battle With Roads Looms

BY WILLIAM HARD

Washington, D. C., May 20.—Inquiry here revealed for the first time the fact that the center of the railroad struggle in the next congress and in the next national campaign will be the question of railroad "valuation." That is the point on which the critics of the railroads and the defenders of the railroads will come to the peak of their contest before the public opinion of the country.

Both sides are preparing for it. Today it was learned that several important meetings have recently been held of the transportation committee of the so-called "progressive group" in congress. This "group" admittedly will hold the balance of power in the next congress in both the senate and the house.

Today it was learned that the attention of the members of the transportation committee of this "group" is focused not on government ownership and not on any immediate matter of railroad service or of railroad freight rates but on "valuation." In their view the question of "valuation" is the vital dominant question in the whole present railroad problem.

BIG SUMS INVOLVED

It is understood that the opponents of the "valuation" claims put forward by the railroads will presently become active in all parts of the country and will join with the members of the transportation committee of the "progressive group" in bringing the subject of "valuation" to the attention of the country through all the customary methods of public discussion and agitation. The sums of money said to be at stake are calculated to startle the electorate.

The gap between the claims put forward by the railroads and the counter-claims put forward by members of the "progressive group" in estimating the present "value" of the railroads is more than $10,000,000,000. In other words, if the "progressive group" has its way, the "value" assigned to the railroads by their owners will be chopped $10,000,000,000.

PRESENT "FAIR RETURN"

The "fair return" granted now by the interstate commerce commission to the owners of the railroads on the "value" of their properties is 5¾ percent. The annual income produced by 5¾ percent on $10,000,000,000 is $575,000,000.

On the theory of "valuation" advanced by the railroads, they would have a right to that $575,000,000 annually. On the theory advanced by the "progressive group" they would not.

It is understood that governors of states and mayors of important cities will be found among the "progressives" and "radicals" who will jointly endeavor within the near future to tear down the "valuation" theory of the railroads and to substitute their own theory as a public policy to be adopted by the United States.

It thus became clear today that a political battle involving billions of fixed capital and hundreds of millions of annual income will be whirled to the front in the national events of the campaign year 1924.

CHARGE FAKE

Meanwhile, he "conservatives" in Washington are declaring that the issue is a fake issue but that in any case they are ready to spend all the time and energy necessary to demonstrate their side of the matter to the public.

They assert that no amount of agitation in the country and no amount of legislation in congress can in fact change the "value" of the railroads. They contend that the "value" of the railroads is a question of fact and of law which ultimately will be decided by the United States Supreme court, irrespective of all theories entertained by voters or legislators. They assert, accordingly, that the effort of the "progressive group" to make the valuation question look like a public political legislative question is an effort to delude the voters.

PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN

In order to present all such matters to the voters from the railroad standpoint a great publicity campaign has been undertaken by the new railroad body called the National Transportation Institute, which has offices in Washington and which things to Diogeneses; just so The Cultural Enterprise for [illegible] o fthe giver, but the real conwas organised by Bird M. Robinson, president of the American Short Line Railroad association.

Mr. Robinson says that the institute will have representatives in all the states of the union and that it will endeavor to instruct the public through the press and through educational institutions and through motion pictures and on the platform. He says that the institute is prepared to spend a million dollars to combat what he regards as public misunderstanding of the railroad question at this time.

The National Transportation institute will defend the present Esch-Cummins transportation law with its present "valuation" provisions. So will Senator Cummins, who recently spoke to that effect before a session of the Iowa legislature.

LA FOLLETTE HEAD

The chairman of the transportation committee of the "progressive group" is Senator La-Follette. Its members include Senator Sheppard of Texas, Senator Ashurst of Arizona and Representatives Huddleston of Alabama, Logan of South Carolina and Cooper of Wisconsin.

The president of the National Transportation institute is J. R. Howard, formerly president of the National Farm Bureau federation. The chairman of the research council of the National Transportation institute is E. E. Clark, formerly chairman of the interstate commerce commission.

It is calculated that this battle will be one of gigantic forces on both side.

Golf Champion Is Married

Mrs. Edna Straus Walter Hagen

WALTER Hagen, professional golf champion, probably the greatest golfer in the United States, has been quietly married to Mrs. Edna Straus, a wealthy society woman, of West End, New Jersey. The romance started on the links, when Hagen taught Mrs. Straus the game at the Westchester-Biltmore Country Club, of Rye, New York.

Polish Commerce Recovers Power

London.—The economic structure of the Polish State rests upon the tottering foundation of a note circulation of, roughly, 1,500,000,000,000 of Polish marks, in addition to an internal and foreign debt, bringing the total indebtedness of the country to at least 2,000,000,000,000 Polish marks.

Yet the rich natural resources of the country have enabled undeniable progress to be made in shaping its economic life. Agriculture and industries alike have shown a really marked advance for the two years during which Poland has been at peace with her neighbors. The country threatened with famine, in 1919, can now feed itself. This marks a great stride forward, obviating the necessity for making foreign purchases of foodstuffs at a ruinous loss on exchange. The reduced purchasing power of the Polish mark has stimulated home industry and led to its undertaking the manufacture of goods formerly imported from abroad. The incorporation of the Polish provinces of Upper Silesia, and now of the region of Vilna, has greatly increased the home supplies of coal and many raw materials.

The recovery of the country from war devastation, in the face of the overwhelming difficulties resulting from its financial policy, is unquestionably noteworthy.

The German evacuation effected the maximum of permanent damage upon Polish industry, the factories being systematically gutted of machinery and those on the left bank of the Vistula being practically demolished.

Those of the peasant refugees who returned to their homes in 1920 and 1921 found them razed to the ground and the land covered with a six years' growth of birch trees. Raw materials simply did not exist. In the textile mills not one single factory was able to get to work. The whole of the railway system, too, had to be reslecpered. A great part of this work has been actually accomplished. Of the railway bridges, 96 percent have been rebuilt or repaired, and 50 percent of the stations and repair shops restored, in spite of acute labor troubles.

Congress of Russian Poland has long possessed a very flourishing textile trade, the barometer of Polish industry. This was the main source from which Russia drew its supplies, absorbing 75 percent of the Polish output. The restoration of the ruined mills was complicated by the closure of the Russian market, an irregular barter trade proving quite inadequate to meet the case.

An unexpected development of the situation is the fact that such Moscow factories as are working can sell their products at about half the Polish prices. Lodz is, in fact, no longer looking to the Russian market, but has largely resorted to Vienna, which still possesses an effective machinery for export. By this means, the Polish textile trade is advancing rapidly in the Balkan States, Turkey, Asia Minor, and the Mediterranean countries.

The commercial treaty with Austria was ratified in January, 1923, and some 15 or 20 percent of such Polish exports as coal, cement, oil, textiles and zinc, go to Austria. But the enigma of Poland's trade policy is the Franco-Polish Treaty which gives France preferences of 25 to 50 percent in importing certain foodstuffs and such colonial goods as cocoa, spices, wool, cotton, silk, rubber and luxuries into Poland.

In spite of its attempted industrialisation, Poland is essentially an agricultural country. Posnania and Pommerellen, which escaped the ravages of war and were formerly the richest of German agricultural provinces might have largely maintained their production, but for the shortage, or, more strictly speaking, the absence of artificial manures, which reduced the cereal crop by nearly a third of its average. There was an improvement in 1920, especially in beet and potatoes; and in 1921 and 1922, in spite of the drought, a considerable surplus of wheat and rye was available for export.

Agriculture in Galicia was stopped by the Austrian and Russian armies, and afterward the Polish-Ukrainian war and famine took the place of plenty. In Congress Poland the lack of artificial manures and the shortage of horses materially increased the practical difficulties of farming.

Since there is no likelihood of any deficiency in fertilizer now that the country has its own source of supply, owing to the discovery in Galicia of deposits amounting to 7,000,000 tons of phosphorite, sugar promises to figure largely in Polish exports.

Six Dancers Come To The Parisien

Those who have seen the rehearsals of the new artistes program at the Parisien are more than enthusiastic over the program of the troupe of six, all prima donnas, that Manager Hannigs has secured. Several of the numbers would merit a place as entre acts on any operatic stage as they are beautifully costumed and danced with a verve and precision that leaves no doubt as to the high ability of the artistes.

A full new program is to be put on tonight with an ensemble ballet that is intricate and beautiful. The ballet will be staged at 12:30 so that theater-goers may not miss it. One of the other features will be a Turkish Dance that is refined and beautiful and which holds the spectator spellbound without any semblance of nudity such as charcterises other similar dances.

The performance starts at 10.30 and the various acts will be interspersed at frequent intervals between the spot dances for which the prizes will be Foochow lacquer, costly, and beautiful.

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"Pin Money" Sour Gherkins
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SHANGHAI

Filipina Suffragettes Laugh But Work For The Vote

Manila, P. I. Special Correspondence—The message of Governor-General Wood to the Sixth Philippine Legislature sets forth matters of vital importance to the islands. It was a forcible address, consisting of praise, constructive criticism, and wise recommendations. It is of peculiar significance that he closed this message with an earnest appeal for woman suffrage. The clause reads thus: "Such action will tend to build up and greatly extend an enlightened public opinion, to raise the standards of public and private morality, to increase interest in public affairs, and greatly improve the efficiency of the Government; in a word, it will tend to the advancement and betterment of the people of the Philippine Islands."

This advice of the Governor's was ignored by the legislators as far as any practical effect was concerned.

Originally the Filipina was equal politically with the man, but the Spanish conquest changed all this, and the question of universal suffrage was not agitated until the year 1907, when former Governor Harrison sponsored it; the bill was presented, passed by the House, and killed by the Senate. This last October the measure was presented again to the Legislature, but was not permitted the floor till the closing hours of the final session, and discussion was cut short for lack of time.

THE FILIPINA LAUGHS

It was electric while it lasted, however, and was made colorful and appealing by the presence in the gallery of a bevy of ardent Filipina suffragettes. Now the Filipino is nothing if not gallant and chivalrous, and the entrance of the feminine element into the entirely masculine halls of the Ayuntamiento stimulated him to great heights of oratory. The small brown women in their lovely native costumes were frankly determined, the group included college graduates, nurses, trained business and club women, upon whose ears the shop-worn arguments of the cornered male fell with slight effect. They smiled wisely and a bit sarcastically over the flowery Spanish compliments, the almost tearful protestations of the men that their transcendent virtue must of necessity become besmirched by contact with the iniquitous ballot, they sniffed scornfully at allusions to the home and woman's place in it, and laughed outright, those brown daughters of a progressive age, at what one of their number called, "that old pedestal talk."

THE AMENDMENT

They were not one whit impressed, and finally at a late hour the bill passed the Senate and was referred to the House, but with an amendment. This amendment, if it did not put it up so squarely to the women, would be a real joker; as it is one is inclined to admire the dexterity of the men in thus gravefully "sidestepping." "We exist," cries the eloquent Filipino orator, "only to please the woman, if her heart craves the ballot she must have it, but first she shall prove to us that she really wants it," so he adds an amendment which requires 50,000 qualified women electors to sign a petition praying for suffrage; when this is accomplished the Governor-General shall call a special session to vote upon the measure, provided 10 percent of the signers are in Manila.

"But," I said to Miss Trinidad Fernandez, whose brother is a senator, and who is herself the secretary of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, "can you assemble that great number?"

"We have," she answered, "350 women's clubs, and 2,000,000 women electors. We would have preferred an unrestricted granting of our rights, but if the bill passes the House we will produce the signatures. We have no 'antis' in our ranks, you know."

In an address delivered before the Boston City Club former Governor Cameron Forbes once declared that "In the economic growth of the islands the woman is the best fellow in the house, and the best business man."

Whether we all agree with this sweeping statement the fact remains that she is most unusual. Industrious, strong, cheerful, and unutterably patient, she works harder than the man, and in more cases than the Filipino would care to have mentioned, is the bread-winner. She is found everywhere, in the offices, stores, fields, and factories, is most unfairly treated, and her voice should be heard.

Although she works side by side with the man for the support of the family and education of the children, the law of the islands gives her absolutely no property rights. She cannot own or sell anything. Such money as she may have had before marriage becomes the property of the husband. He can collect her wages, gamble them away, sell her home over her head, desert her, and she has no recourse. For the gravest of all offenses there is no punishment, and the father of a child born out of marriage cannot be forced to contribute a centavo to its support.

WHAT THE WOMEN WOULD DO

Many evils exist in the islands which will undoubtedly disappear when the woman's protest is strengthened by the ballot. Chief among these is the cock-pit. Again and again has the measure to abolish the cock-pit been presented to the Legislature, with no result, which is not surprising in view of the fact that many legislators are enthusiastic frequenters of it.

In Manila it is believed that the refusal of the men to grant suffrage is based on two reasons: fear of the curtailment of their personal liberty, and fear of the hold it will give the church upon politics; 90 percent of the communicants of the Roman Catholic Church are women.

Be that as it may, the women are becoming more and more outspoken in their demand for political equality; pressure is being brought to bear from many directions. Governor-General and Mrs. Wood and many American women are aiding and applauding. It seems almost certain that when next election day rolls around in 1925, the demure Filipina will wrap her longest trained skirt around her, don her most inflowered camisa, and go serenely to the polls to take her rightful part in the politics of her country.

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An interesting account of what is being done to civilise the primitive Papuans was given to a Manchester Guardian representative by the Governor of British New Guinea, Lieutenant Colonel J. H. P. Murray, when in England on a visit. Colonel Murray is a brother of Professor Gilbert Murray, and his territory is inhabited by about 270,000 natives and 1,300 white settlers. The Papuans are lower in civilisation than the Malay or the Javanese. They have advanced from the nomadic state to that of settled villages, but no farther. The Government is introducing new methods to improve their conditions, and especially to get them to work on the land.

"We have," Colonel Murray explained, "instituted a tax of $1 a head, which goes into a fund which is spent for purely native purposes, such as education, medical service and the improvement of agriculture. We find that natives resent not being taxed. They will come and say: We hear you are hard up and we want to pay. They probably like being associated with the Government of the country. The tax produces about £10,000 a year.

"We have a system of native plantations which are worked in cooperation with the Government. The Government prepares the ground and shows the native how to plant his coconuts, and so on. The native can pay his tax by working on the plantation. He is paid a certain amount, and the rest of the income from the plantation goes into the native fund. We think the system teaches the native to become a producer and saves him from the danger of oppressive taxation."

Colonel Murray said it was untrue, as was so often said, that the Papuans were given up to cannibalism and head-hunting. Cannibalism is virtually extinct, except perhaps in the few unexplored districts. "Cannibalism is easy to put down. We appeal to their snobbishness. If there is a village where cannibalism is practised, we point to another village where there are no cannibals and praise it at their expense. We teach them that it is disgraceful to be cannibals. That is usually sufficient, as they are amenable people and do such things often simply from conservatism.

"As to head-hunting, we ask them: 'What is the use of killing a man. Why not kill pigs instead?' We have succeeded in substituting the hunting of pigs' heads for those of men. Head-hunting was probably concerned originally with their very primitive religion—like the so-called 'ritual murder.' The killing is supposed in some way to benefit the souls of their ancestors. The law of a life for a life prevailed in these matters. If nine men of one village were killed the people of that village would not be content till they had killed nine also. Sometimes we were able to persuade them to liquidate the account, as it were. If only seven had been killed we might say: 'What is the use of killing two more? Why not accept the price of two men and call it quits?'

"I have occasionally asked natives who had taken part in a raid on some village why they had killed all their enemies and why they did not take them prisoners and make them work. They agreed that it would be a great idea, but explained they had never thought of it."

"BABY BONUS"

One of the most interesting of the innovations introduced by the Governor is the "baby bonus." It was feared that the population was declining, owing to the fact that it was looked upon as disgraceful to have a large family. "We wanted to alter that, and we did it by remitting the tax on a man who is the father of four children, and by giving the wife a bonus of five shillings, with a shilling extra for each additional child. The intention is to hold up the mother of a large family as worthy of distinction in a village. We are succeeding, and it is common to see the relatives come round in all their finery to congratulate the woman who gets the bonus. It is interesting that in the villages, where the women have more say in communal matters, the opposition to large families is stronger than where they have little influence. 'Bonus' has become a fashionable name to give children."

Colonel Murray discribed the work of the newly appointed Government anthropologists who are studying the native life and customs and giving useful advice to the Government. The policy is to interfere with the native life as little as is compatible with obtaining order and industry. The Papuan, Colonel Murray says, is no idler. In former days most of the work was done by the women, as the men had to be constantly armed and on guard. Nowadays tribal warfare in the settled districts is almost extinct. The natives work on the plantations, in which they have a share, and on the roads, as well as providing for the needs of their own families by fishing and hunting and cultivating their own gardens. The Government is trying to improve the native houses, and has built model villages in the native style of architecture.

A curious feature of the villages is the enormous houses, sometimes 200 yards long, and in two storeys, in which a large number of families live together. These are skilfully constructed of timber without any kind of metal. Altogether, the Governor speaks highly of the Papuans. "Perhaps," he says, "because I have many friends among them."

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6. Youry Yourlo — *Rumanian Dance*
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III.

8. N. Albini (only on June 26, 27, 28 and 29) — *Opera Arias*
9. Olga Dontsoff — *Oriental Dance*
10. Mura Shipoff — *Gipsy Dance*
11. A. & S. Lantzoff — *Ukraina Dance*
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In The U. S. Court For China

HEARINGS

June 14, 1923, Cause No. 2135, Adam Szyszlo v. Shanghai Estate Co. Ltd.; testimony taken of plaintiff, B. Dolgoshein, Mme. Voronoff, A. C. Barry, V. Ugrezoff, Mme. Boldirev, Mrs. Sullivan, Ma Foh Pao., P. Benjamin, Zee Tah Tai, Kiang Zung Yi.

June 15, 1923, Cause No. 2135, Adam Szyszlo v. Shanghai Estate Co. Ltd.; testimony taken of G. C. Wingrove, A. M. T. Woodward, Tsu Siao De, G. L. Wilson; submitted.

June 15, 1923, Cause No. 2240, In re adoption of Nina Volskonsky, a minor; testimony taken of A. I. Ufford; L. H. Ufford, L. A. McGillivray; submitted.

June 18, 1923, Cause No. 2206, Shanghai Hotels Limited v. A. P. Pattison; testimony taken of J. Klass; submitted.

June 18, 1923, Cause No. 1678, Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation and Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, etc.; on motion to strike and on demurrer; submitted.

June 18, 1923, Cause No. 2244, In re Hester Smith's will; testimony taken of A. T. Heuckendorff, E. H. Dunning; submitted.

BEFORE THE COMMISSIONER

June 16, 1923, Cause No. 2185, Chung Foo Union Bank v. D. A. Duskin; testimony taken of Han Chai Fong.

JUDGMENTS AND ORDERS

June 14, 1923, Cause No. 1676, H. M. Shirek v. Getz Bros. and Co. of the Orient, Ltd; judgment for plaintiff.

June 15, 1923, Cause No. 2015, Thacher v. Thacher; decree.

June 16, 1923, Cause No. 2240, In re adoption of Nina Volskonsky, a minor; decree.

June 18, 1923, Cause No. 2244, In re Hester Smith's will; order admitting will to probate.

June 18, 1923, Cause No. 1670, Swinehart v. Swinehart et al.; order appointing trustee.

June 18, 1923, Cause No. 2206, Shanghai Hotels Limited v. A. P. Pattison; judgment for plaintiff.

BY THE COMMISSIONER

June 16, 1923, Cause No. 2185, Chung Foo Union Bank v. D. A. Duskin; judgment for plaintiff.

ASSIGNMENTS FOR HEARING

June 26, 1923, 9:30 a.m., Cause No. 1945, Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron v. International Banking Corporation.

June 29, 1923, 9:30 a.m., Cause No. 1351, Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co. Ltd., v. Green Star S.S. Corp'n.

July 2, 1923, 9:30 a.m., Cause No. 1856, Yu Fong S.S. Co. v. Wm. Katz and Co.

MISCELLANEOUS FILINGS

June 12, 1923, Cause No. 2240, In re adoption of Nina Volskonsky, a minor; petition.

June 13, 1923, Cause No. 2241, The Oriental Press v. J. O. Donovan; petition; summons issued.

June 13, 1923, Cause No. 2242, U. S. v. Boutros; complaint; warrant issued.

June 13, 1923, Cause No. 2239, In re estate of Bernard F. Wiens, deceased; petition; letters of administration issued.

June 13, 1923, Cause No. 2228, Central Garage Co. v. E. H. Scott; marshal's return of summons.

June 14, 1923, Cause No. 2243, U. S. v. Carberry; information; warrant issued; marshal's return of warrant.

June 14, 1923, Cause No. 1678, Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corp'n and Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, etc.; demurrer; motion to strike.

June 14, 1923, Cause No. 2242, U. S. v. Boutros; marshal's return of warrant; bond.

June 15, 1923, Cause No. 2219, Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ltd. v. Fearon, Daniel and Co. Inc.; receiver's report.

June 15, 1923, Cause No. 1676, H. M. Shirek v. Getz Bros. and Co. of the Orient, Ltd.; exception; notice of appeal.

June 15, 1923, Cause No. 1678, Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation and Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, etc.; motion and notice.

June 15, 1923, Cause No. 2178, Asia Butchery Co. v. L. Siegman; motion.

June 15, 1923, Cause No. 1856, Yu Fong S. S. Co. v. Wm. Katz and Co.; stipulation.

June 15, 1923, Cause No. 2206, Shanghai Hotels Limited v. A. P. Pattison; marshal's return of service of motion.

June 15, 1923, Cause No. 2241, The Oriental Press v. J. O. Donovan; marshal's return of summons.

June 16, 1923, Cause No. 1852, Ping Gee v. Firemen's Fund Insurance Co.; plaintiff's brief.

June 16, 1923, Cause No. 1351, Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co. Ltd. v. Green Star S.S. Corporation; motion to set.

June 16, 1923, Cause No. 2244, In re Hester Smith's will; petition.

June 16, 1923, Cause No. 2245, Louis Frank Roth v. The Kearny Co. Inc.; petition; summons issued.

June 18, 1923, Cause No. 1250, In re James S. Fearon's will; petition; final account; receipt.

June 19, 1923, Cause No. 2244, In re Hester Smith's will; letters testamentary.

June 19, 1923, Cause No. 2218, Harold Russell v. L. C. Publishing Co.: citation of authorities.

June 19, 1923, Cause No. 2074, Ih Ho Chang v. Continental Trading Co. et al.; marshal's return of summons.

June 19, 1923, Cause No. 2246, In re application of A. Viola Smith for admission to the bar; petition.

June 19, 1923, Cause No. 2195, In re estate of Knud Sorensen Stokke, deceased, affidavit of publication.

June 19, 1923, Cause No. 2022, In re estate of Frank P. Long, deceased; inventory.

June 19, 1923, Cause No. 1288, In re estate of Annie May Westbrook, deceased; inventory; final account.

June 19, 1923, Cause No. 2228, Central Garage Co. v. E. H. Scott; answer.

June 19, 1923, Cause No. 2225 Louis Frank Roth v. The Kearny Co. Inc.; bond for attachment.

Presbyterians Beat Bryan On Darwinism Issue

Indianapolis, June 22.—William Jennings Bryan was defeated and evolutionists won a victory when the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church defeated Mr. Bryan's resolution to bar schools permitting the teaching of the evolutionary hypothesis from use of church funds.

The assembly, however, adopted Mr. Bryan's demand that every Presbyterian minister, church official, church member and the faculties and students of the denominational schools sign a total abstinence pledge. An effort to limit the pledge signing to church members and students was rejected. The resolution finally was adopted in the form proposed by Mr. Bryan with the addition of a request that the faculties and student bodies of all State universities be urged to take the pledge also.

AGAINST TOBACCO

In addition to the Bryan resolution the temperance committee recommended the following action:

To reaffirm a warning against cigarettes and to urge all Presbyteries to discourage "by precept and example the use of tobacco in all forms."

To recognize and commend all constructive efforts for the moral improvement of the movies and approve "control and oversight" by Federal, State and local authorities.

The resolution on divorce said:

"The prevailing disregard for home and family life, as shown in public by the press and on the screen, and especially by the records of our divorce courts, should be the subject of grave concern to our people, and that together with wise laws on this subject we add Christian instruction in both home and church and call upon the heads of families and pastors to regard this situation as one that menaces the foundation of our republic, as well as the Church."

BITTER FIGHT ON EVOLUTION

In its action on evolution the assembly adopted a substitute resolution offered by John Willis Baer of Pasadena, which, in mild terms, directed synods and presbyteries to "withhold their official approval" from educational institution "where any teaching or instruction is given which seeks to establish a materialistic evolutionary philosophy of life or which desregards or attempts to discredit the Christian faith."

The fundamentalists, under Mr. Bryan's leadership went down fighting in the most bitter struggle the General Assembly has seen, according to church historians, since Charles A. Briggs of Union Theological Seminary was unfrocked more than thirty years ago because of his Old Testament criticisms.

In the final fight it was layman against layman, with Mr. Bryan against Mr. Baer in a debate that even reached an exchange of personalities. Mr. Baer, a California banker, and the only layman who has held the office of Moderator, is chairman of the committee of education, which had rejected the Bryan resolution in its report. Mr. Bryan is vice-chairman of the committee.

ISSUE BECOMES PERSONAL

The argument reached personalties when Mr. Baer, presenting his resolution, said Mr. Bryan "is as honest as he can be—but he is mistaken, as he has been before."

"I want to object to the statement made by Brother Baer," Mr. Bryan exclaimed, when the assembly granted him fifteen minutes to reply.

"I don't want my democracy need against this cause. I don't want any Republican to appeal to Republican prejudices by referring to my Democratic beliefs.

"I helped this nation get prohibition. Did you do any more, Brother Baer? Was I mistaken in that fight? I helped this nation get woman's suffrage. Did you do any more than I and was I mistaken then? I want you to know I have been engaged in eight great national reforms in the last twenty-five years. Was I mistaken in those issues?"

A rising vote was taken on the question of substituting Mr. Baer's resolution for Mr. Bryan's, and the evolutionists apparently were in the majority by more than two to one. On the question of final adoption only one dissenting voice was heard.

Pope Creates Two New Italian Cardinals

Rome, June 22.—The two Cardinals appointed by Pope Pius received the Red Hat from the Pontiff at a public consistory. The new Princes of the Church are Cardinal Luigi Bincero, Assessor of the Consistorial Congregation, and Cardinal Giovanni Battista Nasalli-Rocca, Archbishop of Bologna.

As he bestowed the sign of the high office, the Holy Father said: "For the glory of Almighty God and the adornment of the Apostolic See, receive the Red Hat. It is a sign that even to the shedding of thine own blood thou must show thyself without fear for the exaltation of the Holy Faith, the peace and quiet of the Christian world, and the increase and preservation of the Roman Church."

Immediatly afterward the hood and Cappa Magna—the large scarlet silken cloak—were drawn over the head of each new Cardinal by the two masters of ceremonies.

The same procedure was repeated in the cases of Cardinal Locatelli and Rey y Casanova, who were elevated last December, but who did not receive the Red Hat from the Pontiff at that time because both were absent from Rome.

The function ended with the Papal benediction, after which the Pontiff retired to his private apartments accompanied by the new Cardinals, who there returned formal thanks for their elevation.

The New HOTEL, WEST LAKE, HANGCHOW

Situated on the North side of the West Lake, and having a southern aspect, with most beautiful scenery in the neighbourhood.

The new hotel a six-story building is fitted with electric lifts and has forty bed-rooms, with up-to-date private bath-rooms and flush toilets.

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SHANGHAI, SUNDAY JUNE 24, 1923.

Business and Official Notices

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION
No. 3167.

ROAD ABANDONMENT.

Notice is hereby given that application has been made for the abandonment of the construction of the projected Fangtsze Road, which extends from Yangtzepoo Road to the Whangpoo River, between the Riverside Electricity Power Station and Cadastral Lot 6044, details in regard to which were published in the Municipal Gazette of May 11, 1923.

And Notice is hereby given that in the event of no protest being received against the abandonment of the said Fangtsze Road on or before Wednesday, August 4, 1923, the said Fangtsze Road may forthwith be removed from the official plans.

By order,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, June 21, 1923.

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of FRANK P. LONG, Deceased. | Cause No. 2022 Estate No. 475 NOTICE

Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of the above named deceased to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before December 10, 1923, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

H. GORDON THOMPSON,
Administrator,
Yunnanfu, China.
Shanghai, June 10, 1923.
59574

Whangpoo Conservancy Board

NOTIFICATION No. 132.
TENDERS FOR 350 CUBIC YARDS MUD BARGE.

Tenders are hereby invited for the construction of One 350 cubic yards Steel Mud Barge. General arrangement plan and specification may be had on application at the offices of the Board, No. 6. Kiukiang Road. Sealed tenders addressed to the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, Shanghai and marked "*Tender for Mud Barge*" must be delivered at the Board's office before noon on Tuesday, the 3rd July, 1923.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. VON HEIDENSTAM
Engineer-in-Chief
Shanghai, 22nd June, 1923.
59907 J 26

A Limited number of children's dresses on sale. Beginning Tuesday. Very pretty, dainty and stylish.

The Hip Seng Co.
21 NANKING ROAD
59921 J 24

NOTICE

The Public Is Hereby Informed that as from Today I Am no more Responsible for any Debts Contracted by My Brother, George Pahomoff.

Mrs. ALIA BERAHA
Paris, May 15th 1923.
59939 J 27

Hankow and Ports

The Hoong On S. N. Co's Steamer, Chang On, Captain K. C. Lee, will leave from the Ningshao Wharf, Chinese Bund Nantao, on Tuesday, the 26th June at about 12 o'clock (midnight). Passage Money, Shanghai to Hankow, $40 single and $60 return. For Freight or Passage apply to office of the Company No. 1B Hankow Road, Telephones Freight 1520, Passage 3283.
59904 J 26

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Tea Refreshment at all hours of the day
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Attention Veterans

Spanish American war veterans are requested to attend a meeting on Monday at 7 p.m. at The Hotel Parisien.

The meeting is a get-together affair for the men who served in 1898, 1899, 1900 and 1901 in the Spanish American War, The Filipino Insurrection and the Boxer Uprising.
59877 J 24

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Will the foreign gentleman who offered assistance to Mr. T. C. Dih proprietor of "The Eastern Times" when injured in a collision between a tram-car and a motor-car at about 9.40 a.m. on the 10th instant in Bubbling Well Road near No. 108 please communicate with.

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T.F. 178

ANNOUNCEMENT

From July 1st the name of Shanghai Automotive Repair Co will be changed and known hereafter as
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59910 J 26

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Creditors who have not already done so, are requested to send particulars of their claims to the undersigned forthwith.

No further claims will be considered after 25th June, 1923.

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Shanghai, 24th May, 1923.
59087

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T. F. 164

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59779 J 24

NOTICE

Mr. M. Lipkovsky, announces the opening of
"THE SIBERIAN JEWELLERY STORE"
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No. 27, Nanking corner Kiangse Roads from the 1st of July.
59713 J 29

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Specialist in Urinary Skin and Internal Diseases (Latest European methods of treatment
Museum Road corner of Balfour Road
Consulting hours 11-1, 4-6.
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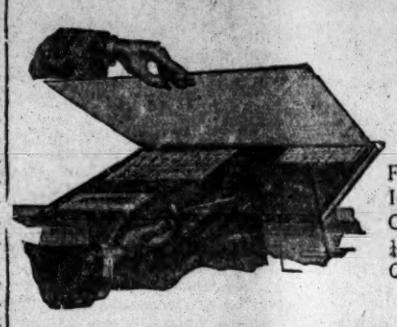

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OPEN-AIR CONCERT
Chairs at 30 cents each
For Programme:
See Page No. 4
59945 J 24

Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association
Open Mixed Doubles Championship
POSTPONEMENT

The final in the above Championship will be played in the Courts of the Association in the grounds of the Hotel Majestic, Bubbling Well Road (Gordon Road Entrance) on **Wednesday, 27th June, 1923, at 5 p.m.**

Mrs. NORMAN & V. A. SHELDON
versus
Mrs. MOSS & C. E. WHITAMORE.

ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.
59876 J 27

Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai

NOTICE

MUNICIPAL LOAN OF 1923

8.000 debentures of Tls. 100 each
(issued at Tls. 97 each)

Rate of interest 6% per annum

The "Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai" hereby invite subscriptions for 8,000 debentures of Tls. 100 each, issued at Tls. 97 each according to the resolution passed at their General Meeting on the 14th May 1923.

The conditions on which the Debenture Certificates will be issued are:

1°.—The Debenture Certificates are transferable, and the person whose name is entered in the Register of Debenture Certificate or Certificates, shall alone be recognised and treated by the Council as the lawful and rightful holder and owner of such Debenture Certificate or Certificates.

2°.—The Debentures will be issued at Tls. 97 each.

3°.—The Debentures will be redeemable at par (Tls. 100 each) in not less than 10 years and not more than 20 years, from 1st December 1933 and according to the figures determinated by the Council.

4°.—The Debentures will bear interest at 6% per annum, payable on the 31st day of May and 30th day of November in each year, when interest warrants will be issued to the registered owners.

5°.—The Debenture Certificates will be issued and bear interest from 1st July 1923.

6°.—Applications for Debentures will be received at the Secretary's Office, Rue du Consulat, from June 20 next.

A cheque representing the amount of debentures asked for and payable on June 30th must be deposited at the same time.

7°.—Applications for Debentures under 97 will not be recognised by the Council.

8°.—For further informations, apply to Mr. P. Legendre, Secretary, French Municipal Council.

Shanghai, 31st May 1923.

By order,
P. LEGENDRE
Secretary.
T. F. 178

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T. Cuthbertson, Esq.,
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
The Right Honourable Sir John Newell Jordan, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq. M. P.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace Esq.

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The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

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Head office: Brussels
Branches and Agencies at:
LONDON, MANCHESTER, PARIS, NEW YORK, BUCHAREST, BRAZIL, COLOGNE, CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA, PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HANKOW.
Allied Banks:
BANCO DE CARTAGENA, MADRID, with Branches in SPAIN and MOROCCO
WIENER BANK-VEREIN, VIENNA, with Branches in AUSTRIA, ITALY (TYROL), and YUGOSLAVIA.
ALLGEMEINER BOEHMISCHER BANK-VEREIN, PRAGUE, with Branches in CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
SOCIETE EN COMMANDITE FRANCO-BELGE, A. KOUYOUMDJISKY AND CO., SOFIA.
LANDESBANK FUER BOSNIEN UND HERCEGOVINA, SERAJEVO, with Branches in YUGOSLAVIA.
Correspondents in all parts of the world.
Every description of banking business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

Authorised Capital
U. S. $10,000,000
Paid Capital U. S. ..... $ 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

Branches:
HANKOW SHANGHAI
MANILA SHIHKIACHWANG
HARBIN TIENTSIN
PEKING TSINANFU

Correspondents all over the World.
Every kind of banking business transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce is prepared to open Savings Accounts in local $, Taels, £, Frs. and Yen on very favorable terms. Prospectus will be mailed on request.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
17A Nanking Road
Telephone C. 5341, 5342, 5343
Telegraphic address: Sinambank

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Authorised Capital ..$50,000,000
Paid-up Capital $20,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling $24,500,000
Silver $24,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.
J. A. Plummer Esq.
W. P. White, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong:
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Harbin	Peking
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Johore	Saigon
Calcutta	Kobe	S. Francisco
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Chefoo	London	Singapore
Colombo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Dairen	Malacca	Sungei-Patani
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Haiphong	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hamburg	New York	Vladivostock
Hankow	Yokohama	

London Bankers:
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa China, Japan and America

G. H. STITT.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Boudreau
London Office:
64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: Irving Bank—Columbia Trust Company.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Changchun	Harbin	Shanghai
Chefoo	Hongkong	Peking
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
Hailar	Kashgar	Yokohama
Hankow	Newchwang	Urumtchi

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.
L. Jezierski.
P. Petithuguenin.
Ch. Bieuler.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

Bank of Communications

(Specially authorised and made a National Bank by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914 and October 31st, 1915)
Capital: Dollars 20,000,000.00.
President: Hon. Mr. Chang Chien
Vice-President:
Mr. Chien Yung-ming
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Credit granted on approved securities. Special Facilities for Transfers to all parts of China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 The Bund
SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
T. D. Woo, Sub-Manager.
S. T. Huang, Sub-Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1.0 will be received.
Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.
Interest at the rate of 3.½ % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.
The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.
Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transaction will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
OFFICE HOURS. 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Ltd.

Incorporated 1912.
Capital Authorised ..£1,200,000-0-0
Capital Paid-up £1,066,520-0-0
Reserve Fund H. K. $800,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

OFFICES:
Shanghai, New York, Canton and Bangkok.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
No. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road.

AGENCIES:

Honolulu	San Francisco	Kobe
London	Sourabaya	Batavia
Manila	Singapore	Canada
Yokohama	Samarang	etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
We shall open our Savings Department beginning on February 21st, 1923. Favorable terms given. Savings deposits are cordially invited.

WONG WEN KUANG,
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
5 FOOCHOW ROAD.

Telephone: C. 1941.
C. 1946.
C. 5651.
Telegraphic Address: "Knabex"

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.
Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T.T. Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc. etc.
Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.
Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.
Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.
Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden Soochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.
Y. KATADA, Manager.
N. F. CHANG, Sub-Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Subscribed Capital	72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund (1-6-20) ..	69,500,000.00

Head Office:
No. 96 Boulevard Hanoomann, Paris.

Branches and Agencies:

Saigon	Hanoi	Tourane
Haiphong	Hankow	Tientsin
Peking	Canton	Mengtze
Hongkong	Pondichery	Bangkok
Singapore	Shanghai	Noumea
Papeete	Djibouti	Yunnanfu
Pnom-Penh	Battambang	

London Bankers:
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris—Credit Lyonnais.

The Shanghai Agency undertakes all Banking and Exchange operations; grants credits on goods and approved securities; opens current and fixed deposit accounts in taels and francs according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager

International Banking Corporation

Capital Paid Up ..U.S. $5,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits ..... U.S. $10,458,137

Owned by the National City Bank of New York.

Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate, E.C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan.

San Francisco Office:
232 *Montgomery Street.*

BRANCHES:

CHINA	PHILIPPINES
Shanghai	Manila
Peking	Cebu
Tientsin	
Hankow	SPAIN
Harbin	Barcelona
Hongkong	Madrid
Canton	
	STRAITS
INDIA	Singapore
Bombay	
Calcutta	DOMINICA
Rangoon	Santo Domingo
	Sanchez
JAPAN	San Francisco
Tokyo	San Pedro
Yokohama	Santiago
Kobe	Puerto Plata
	Barahona
JAVA	La Vega
Batavia	
Soerabaya	PANAMA
	Panama
	Colon

We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of South America, Central America and in the West Indies.
Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current Accounts and Savings Bank Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$19,760,100.00
Reserve Fund	$ 6,083,345.41

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dairy	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking
etc.,	etc.,	etc.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
12 The Bund

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

浙江實業銀行
The Chekiang Industrial Bank Ltd.

Established 1908
(Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association)

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	$206,400.00
Undivided Profits	120,751.00

Head Office: 14 Hankow Road, Shanghai.
Branches: Hankow and Hangchow.
Domestic Agencies:
In the principal cities throughout China.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul, Fusan and Hongkong.
Banking Department, Foreign Department and Savings Department.

LI Ming, Manager.

Tel. C. 7130, Manager's Office,
C. 7121 to 7124, General Office.
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK," Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappy

(Netherlands Trading Society)
Established 1824

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 19,445,211 (about £1,620,434)
Special Reserve: Guilders 22,660,000 (about £1,888,333).

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Pekalongen
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerakarta
Kobe	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Tegal
Makassar	Tjilatjap
Medan	Welteyreden
Padang	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Agent.

東亞銀行
The Bank of East Asia Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1C Kiukiang Road.

Authorised Capital	$10,000,000.00
Paid up Capital	$5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund H.K.	$500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon.
LONDON BANKERS: London Joint City and Midland Bank.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. All kinds of banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Loans granted on approved securities.

R. CHENG,
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On fixed deposits:—
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars.	4,800,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire	16,000,000
Paid up Capital ..Silver	$1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire	4,000,000
Reserves ..... Silver	$150,000

Head Office: Shanghai,
Branches:
Hankow, Peking, S'hai, Tientsin.
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Banque Francaise of Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud Comptoir National d'Escompts de Paris Banque Italo Belge.
United States: Credito Italiano Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belge.
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de le Bale.
Len and Co.'s Bank.
Banca Unione de Credito.
Belgium—Credit General Liegeois
Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U. S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs and other currencies. Terms on application.
General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.
Telegraphic Address: Sinit
SHANGHAI, No. 16 Kiukiang Road.
Tel. C. Nos. 5090 and 5091.
Managers' Office Central 5004.
C. MARMONT,
CHIN YU SHU.
General Managers.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1916)

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund	$200,000.00

SHANGHAI BRANCH
27 Jinkee Road
Telegraphic Address "CHUNGFOO"
Telephone Numbers .... C. 1929 Manager's Office. C. 6468) C. 6469) General Office. C. 6470) C. 5620 T. T. Department.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CHINA

TIENTSIN	Changsha	Hsuchow	Shasi
SHANGHAI	Chengteh	Ichang	Soochow
PEKING	Chengchow	Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu
HANKOW	Chinkiang	Nanking	Wusieh
Antung	Fengtien	Ningpo	Wuhu
Canton	Hangchow	Pengpu	Yangchow
Changchun	Hongkong	Shaoshing	

FOREIGN AGENCIES AND CORRESPONDENTS

Baltimore	Cincinnati	Montreal	San Francisco
Berlin	Cleveland	New York	Seattle
Boston	Detroit	Osaka	St. Louis
Buffalo	Kobe	Philadelphia	Tokio
Cebu	London	Pittsburgh	Washington
Chicago	Manila	Paris	Yokohama

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement. Savings Deposits taken. All kinds of Trust Business undertaken.
Safe Deposit Boxes.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. B. Sun, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

MEMBER OF THE SHANGHAI BANKERS' ASSOCIATION
Head Offices: 9 Ningpo Road

Capital	$2,500,000.00
Reserve	$450,000.00

Every description of modern banking and exchange business transacted—Personal, National & International.
Branches and Agencies:
In principal cities throughout China
Foreign Correspondents:

London	Yokohama	San Francisco
Paris	Tokyo	Singapore
Hamburg	New York	Osaka
Amsterdam	Chicago	Manila
Berlin	Seattle	Kobe
Auckland	Zurich	Honolulu

Cable Address:
"COMSAVBANK"

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Capital Fully Paid Up	$2,500,000.00
Reserved Fund	$830,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai:—Peking & Kiangse Roads.
Manager's Office Cen. 2650.
Telephones: General Office Cen. 2613, 2614 and 2615.
Foreign Exchange Dept. C. 7413.
Branches: Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden, Harbin.
Foreign Correspondents: London, New York, San Francisco, Paris, Berlin, Zurich, Hamburg, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, and Osaka.
Domestic Correspondents at all principal cities in China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, and Yen.
Interest allowed on Deposit at call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.
Credit granted on approved securities.
SAVINGS ACCOUNTS 4% PER ANNUM
Every description of banking business transacted.
MODERN SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

EQUITABLE
Eastern Banking Corporation

Capital	U. S. $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits	U. S. $ 900,000

Head Office:—No. 37 Wall Street, New York
Members American Bankers' Association
Correspondents:
The Equitable Trust Company of New York
NEW YORK LONDON PARIS
Mercantile Trust Co., San Francisco, Cal. The Northwestern National Bank, of Portland, Ore. Citizens' National Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.

大通銀行

Shanghai Branch:
6 Kiukiang Road
Central 7944, 7945, 7946 & 7947.
Central 1424—Manager

CURRENT AND FIXED DEPOSITS ACCEPTED
Interest rates on application
Telegraphic Transfers and Drafts bought and sold.

JAS J. ROGERS,
Manager.

中國工業銀行
The Industrial & Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Head Office: Hongkong. Branch Office: Hankow.

Shanghai Branch
51 Kiangse Road

Every description of banking transacted. Correspondents in China and abroad.
Telegraphic Address: "KONGSHAN."
Tel. Nos. C. 3204, 5816 and 6553.

CHU KINHOW, Manager.
Shanghai Branch.

東方商業銀行
Oriental Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Authorised Capital $5,000,000
Paid up Capital $2,500,000
Head Office: Hongkong
Branches: Canton, Bangkok.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. Every description of modern banking and exchange business transacted. Interests allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Credits granted on approved securities.
Savings Department.
Special Savings Department for ladies in charge of Chinese ladies well educated and experienced in modern banking.
Bankers.
New York National City Bank, Westminster Foreign Bank (London),
Union Trust Co., of S. Francisco,
The Canton Bank of S. Francisco

L. C. WAI,
Manager.
36 Kiangse Road

Tsingtao: Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Fielder and child, Misses Campbell, Reynolds, Mr. H. Lester.

Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow for Weihaiwei: Mrs. H. C. Pearce, Mrs. J. H. Richards and two children, Mrs. Lavers, Mrs. P. F. Lavers, Miss Lavers, Mrs. M. Denison and child, Mrs. C. H. Bell, Master Ronald Mackay, Messrs. W. A. Pearson, H. E. Foster, T. H. Henderson; for Tientsin: Mrs. D. Warden and two children, Messrs. T. E. Chang, C. J. Kwai.

Per P. & O. s.s. Delta for London: Mr. and Mrs. Brailsford, Miss Swann, Capt. and Mrs. R. B. Cartwright, Mrs. D. M. Hawes and two children, Mrs. J. oRss and infant, Messrs. F. Kulka, R. H. Smith, A. Buchanan; for Marseilles: Miss L. A. Beck, Mrs. C. Leach and infant, Messrs. L. Moose, G. P. Bickford; for Port Said: Miss E. V. Clemans, Mr. H. A. Glaucksuff; for Bombay: Messrs. C. D. Jackson, F. H. Shivji, Mrs. M. Boillet; for Singapore: Miss E. Tharle-Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. R. Frame; for Hongkong: Mrs. H. Pearman, Mrs. N. Coonay, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Newman, Messrs. T. E. Newman, E. Crocker, H. Gillard.

Per Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jackson for Seattle: Bishop J. P. McCloskey, Misses Ruth Dunbar, Ruth Ingram, Wang Shu-tsing, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. and Master Robt. Pfleger, Mrs. M. L. Kaun and infant, Mrs. Gladys Williams, Miss Carrollyn Williams, Mr. C. J. Nelson, Mrs Emma M. A. Nelson, Misses Gladys and Iris Nelson, Frances and Alice Nelson, Master Jerome Nelson, Miss Edna P. Dale, Mr. and Mrs. T. Neil Johnson, Misses Grace Parsons, Katherine Felt, Mr. Arthur H. and Mrs. Bertha Kutzschbach, Mr. C. and Mrs. E. Pauron, Master J. Lauron, Messrs. Kao Yu-hwa, John E. Harris Jr. H. C. Wong, A. Schroeder; for Victoria: Rev. and Mrs. A. King; for Yokohama: Mrs. Murry Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. and Master Wooten, Messrs. E. A. Pratt, E. J. Casse, G. V. Hayes; for Kobe: Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Manley, Mrs. Ray Stewardson, Messrs. L. B. Heyes, A. B. Wood.

Per P.M. s.s. President Pierce for San Francisco and ports: Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Hamlet, Comi L. C. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Gore, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Kepler and family, Mrs. C. F. Wolsiffer, Miss Muslmow, Mrs. F. W. Sutterle Jr. and family, Misses Dunn, Edith Avison, Mrs. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Yarwood and son, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Keller, Col. C. S. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Milner, Mrs. G. M. Wuppert and family, Mrs. C. Peeler, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Prosser, Mr. G. W. Prosser, Mrs. Campbell and child, Miss N. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Maitland, Master D. S. Maitland, Misses E. Scottrell, Clark, K. B. Long, Mrs. Emeis, Miss M. Olive, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Jenness, Misses N. Ring, M. L. Towns, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Laurance and son, Mrs. M. F. Little, Msr. M. G. Cabot, Messrs. McGuire, A. E. Adams, Ben Moss, George Fitch and family, S. Weis, J. E. Hsiang, F. W. Rauff, Roy Bennett, T. G. Davis and family, Gilmore, M. Hertzberg, Yung Kuangty, C. F. Harry, A. R. Kepler and family.

Steamers Arrived

June 22—Haean from Foochow
June 22—Bendoran from London
June 23—Yungshin from Ningpo
June 23—H. K'teen from Ningpo
June 23—Yingchow from T'tao
June 23—Stagen from H'kong
June 23—Kwangping from C'tao
June 23C. of Corinth from H'kong
June 23—Taishun from H'kong
June 23—Szechuen from H'kong
June 23—Kiangshun from H'kow
June 23—Kutwo from Hankow
June 23—Tatung from Hankow
June 23—Talee M. from Hankow
June 23—Choshu M. from N'king
June 23—Yeiryo M. from Japan
June 23—Fuhwo from C'king
June 23—Tsoangtah from H'kow
June 23Shunchong from N. C'tong
June 23—Heinfung from T'tsin
June 23—Porthos from Mars.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Nanning for Chefoo: Mrs. R. M. Alexander.
Per C.N. s.s Hsin Peking for Ningpo: Mr. A. J. Palmer.
Per C.N. s.s. Shengking for Nanking: Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman; for Wuhu: Miss Y. J. Fan; for Kiukiang: Dr. H. C. Hodgkin; for Hankow: Hrs. H. W. Bromfield, Misses Rewlcand, Knudsen, Messrs. T. W. Shearstone, W. L. Schlayter, Hawes.
Per C.N. s.s. Shantung for

Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Close

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$1,050
Chartered	£20½ S.
Busso-Asiatic	Nom
Marine Insurance	
Canton	H.$600
North China	[illegible]
Union of Canton	H.$282 S.
Yangtsze	$25 B.
Far Eastern Ins.	Tls. 18½ B.
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	H.$187
Hongkong Fire	H.$465 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	H.$190 S.
Indo-China Pref.	H.$87½ B.
"Shell"	80/-
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 86
S'hai Tug Pref.	Tls. 58 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 18¼ B.
Oriental Cons.	[illegible]
Raub	$5½ B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	H.$158 Sa,
Shanghai Dock...	Tls. 97
New Eng. Works	Tls. 7¼ B.
" Pref.	$. 5.20 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 197½
Hongkong Wharf	H.$166 S.
Lands and Hotels	
S'hai Hotel, Ltd.	$40 B.
China Realty ord.	[illegible]
China Realty Pref.	Tls. 120 B.
A.-French Land	Tls. 121 B.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 53 S.
Darlton Ltd.	
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 12.90 B.
E-wo (pref.)	Tls. 109 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 10
Oriental	Tls. 6.10
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 105
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	Tls. 232½ S.
Green Island	Tls. 28.40
Langkats	Tls. 28¾ B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 93¼
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$6¾ B.
Llewelyn	[illegible]
Lane Crawford	$100 B.
Koutrie	$55 B.
Watson	H.$18¼ B.
Weeks	$13
Rubbers (local)	
Alma	Tls. 6.90
Amherst	Tls. 0.25 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 6 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 21 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 0.90 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.75
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2.97½ B.
Chemor United	Tls. 0.92½ B.
Chempedak	Tls. 7
Cheng	Tls. 1¾
Consolidated	Tls. 2.65 B.
Dominion	Tls. 2¼ B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 10 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 12½ B.
Kapayang	Tls. 9¼ B.
Karan	Tls. 7.15
Kedah	Tls. 1.10
Koth Bahroe	Tls. 1.30
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 14 B.
Padang	Tls. 5
Pangkalan Durian	Tls. 1¼ B.
Permata	Tls. 2½ B.
Repah	Tls. 0.85 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.75 B.
Seekees	Tls. 1 B.
Semambu	Tls. 1.30 B.
Senawang	Tls. 1 B.
S'hai Kiebang	Tls. 0.80
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 2½ B.
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 7.70
Shanghai Panang	Tls. 1
Sungala	Tls. 0.90 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 8½ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 2½ B.
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.65 B.
Taiping	Tls. 0.75
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.75 B.
Tebong	Tls. 1.60
Ziangbee	Tls. 3¼ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 325
Cuity Dairy	Tls. 18½ B.
Shanghai Trams.	Tls. 147
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 37 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 50
S'hai Mercury	Tls. 20 B.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 70 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 161¼

S. Sellers, Sa. Sales, B. Buyers

Stock Exchange
Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Shanghai, June 23, 1923
OFFICIAL
Java Consolidated Tls. 12.50
Anglo Javas Tls. 6.00
UNOFFICIAL
Shanghai Lands Tls. 121.00
Langkats Comb. Tls. 30.25 Sept.
Tls. 30.00 Sept.

Money Exchange

Shanghai, June 23, 1923

Mex. Dollars market rate..71.8625
Native Interest 04
Copper Cash 248.000
Bar Silver 31½
Shanghai Gold Bar 331
Bank Rate of Discount 3%
Paris on London 74.89
New York on London 461 7-16
London—
Telegraphic Transfer 3/1¼
Demand 3/1⅝
New York—
Telegraphic Transfer 71½
Demand 71¾

OPENING RATES
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank
Opening quotations 9:30 a.m.

BANKS SELLING RATES

London (T.T.)	3/1¼
London (Demand)	3/1⅝
London 4 m-s	3/1½
India (T.T.)	231
France (T.T.)	1155
America (T.T.)	71½
Hongkong (T.T.)	73¾
Japan (T.T.)	68¾
Batavia (T.T.)	187
Straits (T.T.)	75½

BANK'S BUYING RATE

London 4 m-s Credits	3/3¼
London 4 m-s Docts	3/3½
London 6 m-s Credits	3/3¾
London 6 m-s Docts	
France 4 m-s	1205
America 4 m-s L/c	74½
Docs	75

Gold Dollars: Bank Buying Rates
@ 72¾ = Tls. 137.56
@ exch. 72.1 = Mex. $190.79
Sovereign Bank Buying Rate
@ 3/2⅛ = Tls. 6.29
@ exch. 72.1 = Mex. $8.72

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JUNE

Hk. Tls. 5.61 @ 3s. 2⅝d. £1
" 1.21 @ 74½ Gold $1
" 1 @ 1128 Fr. 12.57
" 1 @ — Marks —
" 1 66⅔ Yen 1.67
" 1 236⅔ Rupees 2.64
" 1 @ — Roubles —
" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. $1.50
" 1 @ 15.17½ Ital Lire 16.90

International Banking Corporation
CLOSING COUNTER RATES

Demand selling on America 72
Demand buying on America 72⅝
Demand selling on London 3/1¼
Demand buying on London 3/2⅛

GOLD BAR QUOTATIONS

330.70	332.70
331.00	332.80
330.80	333.00
330.60	332.60
330.90	333.10
331.10	333.40
331.30	333.50
331.40	333.70
331.50	333.80
331.70	333.90
331.90	334.20
332.00	334.30
332.10	
332.50	

CHINESE GOV. BONDS
(Supplied by Sing Tung & Co.)

	Friday.	Yes'day's.
3rd Year 6%	95.50	95.50
5th Year 6%	51.00	53.00
7th Year 6%	46.60	47.20
9th Year 6%	68.00	68.30
6% Consolidated	48.90	49.50
7% Consolidated	54.50	56.30
11th Year 8%	98.00	98.00
96 Millions 8%	25.90	26.00

ROUBLE EXCHANGE
BANKS BUYING RATE
Roubles 330,000 ....Tls. 1[illegible]
Roubles 100 .....Mex $0.04

SINO-ITALIAN BANK
Bank's Selling Rates
It. Lire 15.50 = 1 Tael
Swiss Frs. 3.90 = 1 Tael
Marks 50.000 = 1 Tael
Equivalent Foreign Quotations
It. Lire 102.40 = 1 Pound Sterling
It. Lire 22.15 = 1 U. S. Dollar
It. Lire 137.75 = 100 Fr. Francs

Shanghai Sharebrokers Association
Business Done

Shanghai, June 23, 1923
OFFICIAL
Kedahs Tls. 1.05 June
UNOFFICIAL
Kedahs Tls. 1.10 June
Consolidated Tls. 2.65
Kotas Tls. 1.15

THE CHOCOLATE SHOP
Open 365 days in the year
TILL MIDNIGHT

Exchange Fluctuations
Asia Banking Corporation

June 23, 1923

Spot bar silver was up 5-16d. and forward ⅛d. in London yesterday. The New York price advanced to 64½ cents and the London-New York cross rate is unchanged at 461¾. Our official Sterling rate here today was raised to 3-1¼, the Gold Dollar rate to 71½, the Yen rate dropped to 68¾ and the other rates changed accordingly.

Our market at the opening was inclined to be steady with sellers of Sterling at 3-1½ for June delivery, 3-1 5-16 for July and 3-1 3-16 for August. There were sellers of Gold Dollars at 72⅛ for June delivery, 71⅞ for July and 71¾ for August.

However speculators became buyers at these rates and the market turned very weak indeed, closing with no sellers of Sterling at better than 3-1⅝ for June delivery, 3-1½ for July and 3-1 for August. The best sellers of Gold Dollars at the close were offering 71⅞ for June, 71⅝ for July, and 71¾ for August.

There were sellers of Yen at 68½ for near delivery and 68½ for forward. Banks were quoting 3-2 for Sterling bills for this month's delivery, 3-1⅝ for July and 3-1⅝ for forward. They were quoting 73¾ for Gold Dollar bills for near delivery and 73½ for forward.

There were buyers of Franc bills at 1195. The Continent sold silver in London yesterday and China bought. The market there as well as in New York is reported as steady.

Share Market

In their weekly report on the Shanghai Share market, Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Company write as follows:

Business has been dull in the local share market during the past week and generally quotations have been a shade easier for other than sound investment stocks and shares. "Rubbers" continue practically unchanged, though the price for rubbers itself is a fraction lower, and buyers find it difficult to obtain shares at today's quotations. H. and S. Banks have recovered and are wanted at $1,090. Buyers have again come into the market for Langkats (Combined) and shares can be placed at Tls. 28/28½ Cash. Tls. 29/29½ July and Tls. 30 or better for September. Chinese Engineering and Mining Co. are easier in London but local buying quotation has not changed. All "Cottons" have declined and except for June Settlement requirements would probably be lifeless at the present time.

Quotations from the London market are a little easier and the following are the most recent prices cabled to us from there:

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913, B.I. £77.0.0.
Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913, F.I. £74.0.0.
Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913, R.I. £72.0.0 (sellers).
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., "B" £2.16.7.
Shell Transport and Transport Co., "B" £4.0.0 (sellers).
Gula Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ltd. £1.12.0.
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Regd. £29.15.0 (sellers).

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and baggage on board the K.M.A. s.s. Kaiping, for Chinwangtao will leave the Customs Jetty at 10 a.m.

The tender conveying passengers and baggage on board the P. & O. s.s. Sicilia, for Bombay will leave the Customs Jetty at 6:30 p.m.

THUBAN COMPOUND
TEXACO
FOR TRANSMISSIONS
THE TEXAS COMPANY
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Vast Throngs See Opening Of New Bank On The Bund

(Continued from Page 2)

business capacity of the contractors.

And what of the men who conceived the grand idea! And what of those who by their brains, their industry, their courage and their loyalty to the great corporation which they served, built up from small beginnings over half a century ago those great reserves of prosperity which have made its realisation possible and have given to the International Settlement at Shanghai a building which, I believe, in the nobility of its dimensions, the beauty of its decorations, the symetry of its proportions and the elegance of its appointments is unsurpassed by any financial or commercial house in Asia and The Far East from Suez to the Behring Sea.

TELLS OF FOUNDERS

Much has been written and said of these men, the founders, the directors and the managers of the institution—the servants, as they would wish to be called, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and pioneers in that they created the first indigenous foreign bank in China operating with its capital and reserves in the silver currency of the country.

Their names, like "Way-Foong" itself are household words in China. I can but touch on a few of them now—raise my hat as it were, to them in a brief salute and pass on. Among the earliest founders are names like Jardine, Matheson, the Dents and the Sassoons. American and German firms as well as Parsee merchants were associated in the raising of the original modest capital of two million five hundred thousand Mexican dollars. It stands at over twenty million silver today.

If the bank like a wise child was fortunate in the choice of its parents, the directors have been happier still in the selection of their chief managers. Among these, four names stand out. Sir Gwen Cameron, Sir Thomas Jackson, Sir Newton Stabb and last but not least, that of our distinguished host today, Mr. A. G. Stephen under whose spirited leadership and wise guidance the Shanghai branch of the bank was able to steer an even course through the storms of four years of war and after passing safely between the Scylla of inflation and the Charybdis of depression to emerge triumphant with all sails set into the smooth waters of prosperity.

It must be an immense satisfaction to him today to see the realisation of his dream and to witness the ceremonial inauguration of this magnificent building, surely the most fitting and lasting memorial to his association with Shanghai and to his management of the bank. We offer him our enthusiastic compliments and our heartiest congratulations. I should like to extend those congratulations to Mr. Stitt and to all the foreign and native members of the bank staff.

It is not, I think, necessary for me to speak, even if I were competent to do so, of the principal functions of this great bank in developing foreign trade and furthering the commerce and industry, not only of Great Britain and the Dominions, but of China herself. You must all have had personal experience of the great services which Wayfoong renders every day to the importer and the exporter, to the merchant and the manufacturer. I would rather dwell for a moment on some other form of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's activities which though perhaps not so widely known, are yet of the greatest importance in bringing Great Britain and China into closer touch and in strengthening the political, economic and financial ties which unite the two countries.

LOANS TO CHINA

In the first place I would remind you that the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation have made it a cardinal point of their policy to assist the Chinese Government by a number of important loan transactions either made separately or in participation with the great international banking houses of the world. It was in pursuance of this policy that the Corporation signed certain inter-bank agreements which in November, 1910, led to the formation of the organisation which since has been known by that terrible and un-English name "The Consortium." The Consortium has, as you are aware, passed through many vicissitudes, its membership has varied from time and the scope of its activities has been restricted and subsequently again enlarged. It was finally reconstituted as a four power group in October, 1920 at the initiative of the United States Government.

As is only fitting the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation as the leading English bank in China, has always been the predominant partner in the association of financial houses which compose the British group. I happened to be working in the Foreign Office when the American proposal for the reconstruction of the Consortium on its present four-group basis was under consideration and it was my privilege to be thrown into constant contact with that charming and accomplished genleman, Sir Charles Addis whose immense competence in Chinese and international finance together with his clarity of vision and suavity of manner marked him out from the first as the person indicated to preside over the meetings of the international groups to bring the various views into harmony and generally to guide the policy of the Consortium.

Sir Charles' brilliant qualities have won for him the signal distinction of election to membership of the governing board of the Bank of England and I am sure that the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation justly feel that some of the honor thereby conferred on their London Manager is reflected upon themselves.

Perhaps you will say that out here in China we have not heard much lately of the Consortium. Well, that is true, but I hasten to assure you that because it apparently has been inactive it has by no means passed out of existence. It is very much alive, as your Reuter's telegram from Paris—if you read them—recently reminded you, and it is ready and willing to help the Chinese Government to find a way out of the hopeless financial difficulties in which it has been involved, by an exhaustive examination of China's assets and liabilities with a view to the elaboration, if possible, of a feasible scheme for the funding of her unsecured debts.

HELPING HAND OFFERED

But if the Chinese Government really wishes for this advice and hopes for further financial assistance from the four-power group it must abandon its attitude of suspicion toward the Consortium and must realise that no loans or advances will be forthcoming from that source except under conditions of strict control both over the security and the expenditure in order that, on the one hand, the interests of the bond holders may be safeguarded, and on the other, that the money really will be spent for the benefit of China and for the efficient working of the administrative machine and not frittered away on the maintenance of swarms of unnecessary troops—troops which are not needed for the defense of the country against external foes, for China has no such enemies, and are not employed to keep order or to suppress banditry, but are merely used to fight one another and to travel about on the railways without paying their fares.

I cannot leave the subject of the Consortium without mentioning another old and trusted servant of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Mr. Guy Hillier who combines the post of Agent of the Branch in Peking with that of Chief Representative of the British Group in China. Mr. Hillier's skill in handling the intricate problems of the Group's relative with the Chinese Government, his remarkable proficiency in the language and knowledge of the Chinese make him an ideal adviser in such matters for H. M. Representative in Peking; and his gentle nature and the wonderful serenity and fortitude with which he endures one of the saddest of nature's disabilities have won for him the affectionate esteem and admiration of a host of friends. He has a trusty second and a stalwart co-adjutor in Mr. R. C. Allen.

BUILDING OF RAILWAYS

There remains another phase of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation activities which should not be overlooked on account of its immense value to China. I refer to their participation in the building of railways. These activities have been exercised chiefly in association with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company an alliance which led to the formation of the British and China Corporation with the result that British interests have been concerned in the financing and constructions of over 800 miles of railways in the Yangtsze Valley alone, and Great Britain maintains a financial interest in nearly 2,000 miles of railways built and operating outside that area.

China is a country which owing to the nature of her soil and the cost and difficulty of maintaining roads clamors for development by a network of trunk railways with subsidiary or feed-

(Continued on Page 28)

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
Registered in England and Hongkong.
A BRITISH COMPANY
with a complete organisation throughout Asia, and Assets exceeding.
TAELS TEN MILLIONS
HEAD OFFICE
20 Canton Road, Shanghai

MOTHERHOOD.

The sufferings and fatigues of maternity have exhausted you. Your vitality, of which you have been so magnificently generous, is today reduced, weakened, spent. And now, more than ever, it is necessary that your blood should be rich and pure and plentiful, for during the long months to come upon this alone the life and healthy development of your infant will depend.

Therefore, in order to revive and re-establish your strength it will be wise for you during the period of feeding your little one to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for they will sustain you, strengthen you, improve the quantity and quality of the nursing milk, and make your blood—the source of life from which the baby is to draw health and vigour, the commencement of his happiness—rich, plentiful, pure and strong.

DR WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS the world's most famous Blood and Nerve Tonic for both sexes, are obtainable from medicine vendors everywhere, or post free, $1.50 per bottle, $8 for 6 bottles, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

Asia Banking Corporation

Capital, fully paid, G$4,000,000

An American Bank rendering complete service for trade with the Orient and all other parts of the world.

This Bank is a depository of the United States Government and is therefore prepared to cash UNREGISTERED War Savings Certificates of the 1918 Series.

HEAD OFFICE:
35 Broadway, New York

HEAD OFFICE FOR THE ORIENT:
Shanghai

G. A. TISDALL, *General Manager in the Orient*
R. BUCHAN, *Manager.*

Corner of Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads.

TELEPHONE Central 1324

BRANCHES

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Sole Agents for the Fast East.
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READY MADE SUITS
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"HENRY"
ARE 30% CHEAPER
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7-9 SEWARD ROAD

GOLDEN HORSE THE BEST CIGARETTES

SHOW ROOMS:
390, NANKING ROAD & 1996 N. SZECHUEN ROAD
Agents:
ALL OVER THE CITY.

Vast Throngs See Opening Of New Bank On The Bund

(Continued from Page 27)

ing lines. Now while much has been achieved in this direction, a great deal more still remains to be done and yet it must be admitted that all over China construction is in abeyance. What is the cause of this suspension of development? Again as in the case of the temporary inaction of the consortium the fault lies with China herself, or if you like it better, with conditions in China. I need not enter into details as the causes are well known to every intelligent observer of Chinese affairs. Briefly stated the present deplorable condition of the Chinese railways is due to mismanagement, starvation of the lines by a needy Central Government and to the constant interference with the revenues, the traffic and the rolling stock by independent or semi-independent military leaders. Until this state of things has been remedied and the existing load of debt removed there can be no serious talk of fresh railway construction in China.

But this is not all, in spite of the fact that considerable sums of money are ostensibly set aside in the budgets of the Chinese Government railways for the provision of a special police force, these railway guards have proved quite incompetent or insufficient to protect the lives and the properties of the passengers entrusted to their care as was so lamentably demonstrated by the disgraceful outrage last month on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway near Lincheng.

This outrage, skilfully planned and boldly executed, was the work of a large bandit organisation which for months if not for years past has terrified the frontier regions of the three Provinces of Shantung, Anhui and Kiangsu and has been allowed to construct a regular system of fortified strongholds in the mountains only a few miles distant from the principal iron highway betwen the Capital and Shanghai.

BASIS FOR FEELING

Is it surprising in the face of such an incident that there should be a universal gesture of anger and disappointment, that the press of all civilised countries should be saying that China has retrograded in the last years, that the lives and property of foreigners are no longer secure and that people should ask if this was what the world was led to expect from the fair promises made by the Chinese Delegates at Washington and from their insistent appeals to the Powers to respect the sanctity of China's Sovereign rights?

Is it unreasonable that men who have seen some of their friends and relatives suffer the indignation and hardships and endure the mental anguish of thirty-seven days captivity in the brigand fortress of Paotzuku and who fear that a similar fate may befall their wives, their children or themselves, should demand that the Powers remind China that the claim by a state to the possession of sovereign rights implies the recognition by that state of its sovereign obligations, that the protection of foreigners is guaranteed by solemn treaty engagements and that for the violation of those obligations and the infringement of these engagements the Powers will exact full reparation and ample safeguards for the future.

We can only hope that the state of things which made such an incident as the Lincheng outrage possible will prove an ephemeral one, that out of chaos and disunion peace and order will come and that Chinese statesmen and leaders will emerge who will be sufficiently enlightened to recognise that political aspirations must be renounced when they conflict with the common weal and that if China is to take her proper place in the community of civilised nations selfish ambitions must be sacrificed on the alter of patriotism.

There must be many millions of people in China today who are praying for the passing of this unfortunate epoch in their country's history and for the re-establishment of peace and good Government. Should they lose heart at the difficulties which confront them they can surely derive comfort and encouragement from the contemplation of this International Settlement of Shanghai where a group of some 20,000 foreigners and a huge body of some eight hundred thousand Chinese not only live in peace and harmony, but because they enjoy the blessings of an honest and efficient administration have been able so to order their affairs and develop their business that this new building which we are inaugurating today is only one of many striking instances of the expansion and prosperity of their great city.

May these magnificent new premises of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank which I have great pleasure in declaring open stand in the eyes of the Chinese as a finger post pointing to peace and prosperity and may "Wayfoong" be to them for all time and especially at this critical juncture of their country's history, a shining example and a lofty inspiration.

MR. STEPHEN SPEAKS

The next speaker was Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen, of Hongkong, chief manager of the Bank. He said:

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have to thank you for your presence here today, showing as it does a kindly interest and sympathy with Wayfoong in its latest venture. Thirty-seven years ago, the present building of the Head Office of the Bank in Hongkong was opened. It was a building of an unusually pretentious character for the time, and of course, in the general opinion, much too large, so it was promptly dubbed "Jackson's folly," after the celebrated Chief Manager of that time.

I have not heard that this more ambitious effort has yet been called "Stephen's folly," and I only hope my faith will be as well justified as was that of my great predecessor.

I think the Bank may well be proud that such a very distinguished company has honored it with their presence today. This, however, is not a time of profound peace, and it is not surprising that there are as least two notable personalities whose duties have prevented them from attending. I refer to that highly distinguished public servant, the Governor of Hongkong, and to that great soldier statesman of whom Britishers are as proud as his own countrymen are—I mean General Leonard Wood, the Governor General of the Philippines. Both meant to be here today and you have just heard messages from both of them. General Wood is represented by his son, to whom we accord a very special welcome, and we have appropriate representatives of the Hongkong Government in the persons of the Chief Justice and the Colonial Treasurer. We are all very glad to see His Excellency the Admiral. In these days, when it is no unusual incident for the White and Red Ensigns to be fired on from the banks of the Upper Yangtsze and the West River, I fancy he would welcome, as we would, some reinforcement to his hard worked squadron.

ABIDING REMINDER

I would like to thank our friends and constituents for the patience with which they have borne the discomfort of our temporary premises for nearly three years. In this building they will find, I hope, every facility for dealing with their affairs with the least possible delay, and when there is an inevitable period of waiting they will find, I think, that arrangements for their comfort have been carefully studied.

Your Excellencies, this building will be an abiding reminder of the position Wayfoong has achieved and of our determination that we shall leave nothing undone in our efforts to serve the public so that we may maintain that position.

I believe the present troubles of China, like all their predecessors, to be merely a passing phase if firmly dealt with, so I feel sure that the true policy for the Bank is to go ahead boldly and cheerfully.

GENERAL WOOD

Lieut. Osborne Wood, Aide-de-Camp to Governor-General Wood, of the Philippine Islands, was then introduced as the son of an illustrious father. He read the following cablegram which had been received by Mr. Stephen from the Governor-General:

"I regret exceedingly that I cannot be with you today. I have sent my Aide de Camp, as my official representative to express to you my regret at my inability to be with you and to transmit an appropriate expression of appreciation of your energy and ability

(Continued on Page 29)

The Builder

MR. H. RICHARDSON

(Managing Director of Trollope and Colls, Far East, Ltd., the Builders.)

Lyceum Theatre

Now Playing.

Celebrating return of Frawley Company to Shanghai following successful tour of India.

Monday, June 25

The Far Eas Players, Inc.

Present

THE T. DANIEL FRAWLEY CO.

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in

"MY LADY FRIENDS"

A riotous comedy with Miss Blood

The big event of the Frawley season will be the presentation of

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Thursday Night, June 28.

With Miss Blood and Mr. Frawley: The play that is taking London by storm.

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A Gigantic Spectacle

"The ADVENTURESS of MONTE CARLO"

A drama of Monte Carlo, The Passion's Playground

Woman enthroned—Mammon her slave—Beauty—Pride—Splendour—Despair—Lure of luxury—Paying the price—Beautiful women—Desperate husband—Monte Carlo.

YOU WILL SEE ALL ON THE SCREEN

11 PARTS Magnificent Scenes Lavish Gowns PARTS 11

THEY ARE NOT SETTINGS! The picture was actually taken in the places mentioned in the titles

THE MASTERPIECE OF MASTER MINDS

Dramatic - Gripping - Thrilling—Spectacular - Artistic - Elaborate-Unusual - Daring - Huge - Enthralling

IT'S THE SEASON'S SENSATION

Admission Prices: Box Seat $1.50; Dress Circle $1.00; Stalls 60 cents
Matinee Prices: Box Seat $1.00 Dress Circle 60 cts. and Stalls 40 cents

One half the world doesn't know how the other half lives, but "Rich Men's Wives" opens the door for a glimpse of the "upper ten."

AT THE

ISIS THEATRE.

Commencing To-morrow: For One Week

Evening At 9.15 *Matinees at 5.30*

Peacock Motion Picture Corporation Presents

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RICH MEN'S WIVES

Are they to be pitied, scorned or envied?

"Rich Men's Wives" is a masterly picturization of a big subject.

A thoroughly human drama—thrilling and appealing—with a wonderful cast.

House Peters	Claire Windsor
Rosemary Theby	Gaston Glass
Myrtle Stedman	Mildred June
Charles Clary	Carol Holloway
Martha Mattox	William Austin

and Baby Richard Headrick

See the picture—then ask yourself if rich men's wives are to be pitied, scorned, or envied.

Admission: Box Seat $1.50, Dress Circle $1.00, Stall 60 cts.
Matinee: Box Seat $1.00, Dress Circle $1.00, Stall 60 cts.

Vast Throngs See Opening Of New Bank On The Bund

(Continued from Page 28)

which have made this great building possible. It is but one of the many successes which bear the stamp of your genius. All best wishes for your continued success and happiness.

(Signed) Leonard Wood."

HONGKONG'S SHARE

Sir Wm. Rees Davies, who was the next speaker, said: Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen.

As a dweller in Hongkong I deem it an honor to be permitted to say a few words on this all important occasion.

At the ceremony of the laying of the foundation stone Mr. Stephen gave an assurance that the building to be erected would dominate The Bund. That assurance has been fully ratified, but if this great International Settlement can claim this magnificent building we in the Colony of Hongkong are proud to own the head office of the Corporation, and to have its Chief Manager and several of its directors holding office on the Executive and Legislative Councils of the Colony, as well as taking an active pursuit in the various commercial enterprises of the Colony. Hongkong's prestige rests largely on British trade in China and British trade in China depends to a paramount extent on the co-operation of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Is it not a fitting metaphor to describe this great Corporation as the beacon light in the trade of the far East?

As the head of the Judiciar in Hongkong may I be permitted to bear testimony to the important relations existing between Commerce and the Administration of Justice? In this view I am sure that my colleague Sir Skinner Turner will concur. I make bold to declare that we are confronted in Hongkong with litigation that will compare in point of commercial importance with any of the cases heard in the Courts of London, and we can call to our aid as Special Jurors men in every respect the equal commercially and intellectually of a Special Jury of business men in the City of London.

Furthermore the Courts in which we administer justice are the equal, and in some respects superior, to any of the Courts in the old Country.

The relationships between the Administration of Justice and Commerce are pleasing and I believe command the confidence of the Commercial Community.

I rejoice as a Representative of the Judiciary to participate in this most interesting occasion.

BRITISH NAVY'S THANKS

Admiral Sir Arthur Lewson spoke briefly saying: "The public feels safe when the Navy is there. The Navy feels safe when the Bank is there." The Admiral stated that it was impossible for him to make his voice heard in this seething mass of humanity, but his chief duty was to offer thanks to the Court of Directors and to Mr. Stephen for the invitation to be present, and he offered his congratulations on behalf of the British Navy, for the magnificent building that had now been opened. He also wished to return thanks on behalf of the visitors for the opportunity which had been given them to see the building.

BANQUET TO 200

Last night Mr. A. G. Stephen, of Hongkong, chief manager of the Bank, was host to about 200 guests, including the honored visitors to Shanghai, at his residence here. The banquet was catered for by the Astor House and the gathering was the occasion for much congratulatory comment by the Far Eastern businessmen assembled on the completion of the wonderful structure which is to be the Hongkong bank's future home in Shanghai.

LOCATE FATHER MALOTTO IN BANDIT LAIR

Hankow, June 19.—News came to hand yesterday that soldiers sent out by the magistrate of Telan, some 60 li from Yingcheng where Father Malotto was captured by a band of robbers on Friday, stated that they had located him at a place called Sungho, where the robbers hold him in captivity. They say that Father Malotto is looking well and does not complain. But the question naturally arises if the soldiers managed to get this length, why did they not finish the job they were sent out on and bring Father Malotto back with them.

Meanwhile the Governor at Wuchang sent two priests, one a Chinese from Wuchang, yesterday to open negotiations with the robbers. The priests are being sent at the Governor's expense. M. Lecomte the French Consul is also actively pushing the matter.

MAIN ROAD TOWN SACKED

Further details of ravages by bandits in the same region are contained in a letter from our Wuchang correspondent, which reads.

"News reached Hankow on Friday night that a band of robbers estimated at from 600 to 700 had attacked the town of Pin Lin Ssu, 40 li from Telan, on the main road from Telan to Suichow and after looting the streets and setting fire to the fine school of Li Hua-tang in the suburbs of Pin Lin Ssu had carried off 40 hostages including the Methodist preacher of that place.

"Immediately on hearing the news Rev. N. Page who had been detained in Hankow hurried back to his colleague Dr. P. K. Hill in Telan who had been attending the victims of the outrage. He reached Telan at 10 p.m. on Saturday night but was two hours before he got admission to the city so chary were the guards of being let into a bandit trap. Later news tells of an engagement between troops and this band at a place, 30 li from Telan, called Shang Hsu Tien where a few were killed whether people, bandits or soldiers is not stated and the bandits fled, some of their captives seizing the opportunity to escape.

WHITE WOLF AGAIN

"A more serious report comes from Suichow that a band similar to that which played havoc in that widespreading district in the summer of 1922 has reappeared to the number of 2000 and is at present in the neighbourhood of Li Shan, a famous cotton mart about 40 li from Suichow. Current rumour has it in Telan that the New White Wolf, successor to a brigand who made his name feared in a large piece of territory some ten years ago and who put brigandage on its present commercial basis, is on his way down from Honan with 40,000 robbers.

APOLLO THEATRE

MONDAY-TUESDAY-WEDNESDAY
June 25-26-27

BESSIE BARRISCALE

In the stirring Story of Social Slavery

"LIFE'S TWIST"

The Famous Prima Donna
Mme. STASS
will render Russian-Folk-Songs

BOOKING AT ROBINSON'S

MATINEE TO-DAY at 3 p.m.
LOIS WILSON
and an all-star cast in
"BROAD DAYLIGHT"

TO-NIGHT at 9.15 p.m.
LEAH BAIRD
in
"DON'T DOUBT YOUR WIFE"

Empire Theatre

TONIGHT TONIGHT
At 7.15 p.m.
The King of Serials
Ep. 13th & 14th
"BRANDED FOUR"
At 9.15 Sharp
IVAN ABRAMSON
Presents
IN A SPECIAL PROGRAMME
The Photo-Dramatic
Triumph of the Season
"SOMEONE MUST PAY"

Would you forgive your husband for the most terrible accusation?

If you have a heart you must see how you can avoid unhappiness in someone must pay.

MATINEI
Today, at 3.15 p.m.
"SOMEONE MUST PAY"

I'M FIGHTING FOR SOMETHING DEARER THAN DEATH RIGHT NOW, AND I'M GOING TO KILL HIM IF HE DOESN'T KEEP HIS WORD AND MARRY ME.

IT IS A TREMENDOUS SCENE OF THE BIG HUMAN INTEREST DRAMA

"THE HOUSE WITHOUT CHILDREN"

TO BE SHOWN AT THE
Victoria Theatre
Tonight, Last Time
"THE HOUSE WITHOUT CHILDREN WILL NOT BE EXHIBITED AT MATINEES"

— MATINEE —
ON SUNDAY, June 24th at 3.15 p.m.
"23½ HOURS LEAVE"
and Ep. 1st & 2nd "WHIRLWIND" in 4 Parts

St. George's Gardens

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Open Air Cinema Show

TO-NIGHT ONLY

LEW CODY
in
"The Butterfly Man"

A FASCINATING STORY of WOMEN'S CONVENTIONS and MEN'S INTENTIONS

Tram car No. 1 leaving at the end of the show to all parts of Shanghai.

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NOW BEING SHOWN FOR THE FIRST TIME IN CHINA

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THIS MAMMOTH FILM SPECTACLE ENDORSED BY PRESS AND PUBLIC THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

THE HIGHEST PRICE FILM EVER SHOWN IN CHINA

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	Lower Floor Unreserved.....	$1.00, $1.50
Matinees:	Balcony Adults ...	$1.50
	Reserved Children	$1.00
	Lower Floor Adults	$1.00
	Unreserved Children	.60

20,000 ACTORS 3,000 HORSES
BIRTH OF A NATION
2 YEARS IN LONDON 7 YEARS IN AMERICA

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGYUNG, Capt. Smith, will leave on Sunday, June 24, at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KWTWO, 1,555 Tons, Captain Dowson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, June 25, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Cen. 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. KIANGSHUN, Capt. Mellwain, will leave on Monday, June 25, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LOONGWO, 3,925 Tons, Captain Holmwood, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, June 26, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LUENHO, 2,868 Tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, June 28, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUNGWO, 4,635 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday June 29, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. HAEAN Captain Murphy, will leave on Monday morning, June 25. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The Steamer HSIN KIANGTEEN, Captain Randbye, will leave on Tuesday, June 26, [illegible] p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The The Str. TAISHUN, Capt. Jansen, will leave on Tuesday morning June 26. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN Direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the steamer KWANGPING on June 24, 1923. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 32 (late 1) Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 317.

VLADIVOSTOK.—The s.s. YATUNG will be despathed for the above port on June 25. For Freight and/or Passage, apply to S. HEIMANN & Co., 19A Canton Road. Tel. C. 1604.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration steamer KAIPING, Captain R. Macfarlane, will be despatched on June 25. Tender for Passengers and luggage will leave Customs Jetty at 10 a.m. on June 25th, inst. This steamer is fitted with WIRELESS, has extra Staterooms with steam heaters, electric light and fans, also smoking room and spacious promenade deck. Excellent table provided. For Freight and Passage, apply to the Agent, 32 Jinkee Road, Phone Central 317.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. HSINFUNG, Captain Davis, will leave on Tuesday morning, June 26. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, JUNE 24, 1923

(The night tide are higher than the day tides, they are about equal at 4 and 5 o'clock).

Approximate rise, at spring 4½ h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at spring 8¼ h; at neaps, 7½ h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
3h. 5m.	5ft. 3in.	8h. 43m.	6ft. 9in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The night tides are higher than the day tides).
Approximate rise, 5½ h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M.		P.M.	
H.	M.	H.	M.
6	43	7	20

Time of Moonrise, Moonset. Sunrise, Sunset.

Moon		Sun		Daylight	Dark
Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets		
3.21 p.m.	1.19 a.m.	4h. 57m.	7h. 5m.	4h. 12m.	7h. 50m.

Mean Barometric Pressure.
June 29.73 in.
755.1 mm.

Shipping Items

RIVER PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangteen left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Kungwo will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Yusang will leave Hongkong next Wednesday and is due to arrive in Shanghai via Swatow on July 1.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong on Thursday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Luchow left Hongkong yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Fooshing is due in Shanghai from Canton and Hongkong tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang will leave Hongkong today and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Yatshing is due in Shanghai from Hongkong and Swatow on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Cheongshing left Hongkong for Tientsin on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Soochow will leave Hongkong on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Saturday.

The O.S.K. s.s. Kohoku Maru, from Formosa, left Foochow at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon and is due in Shanghai about 2 o'clock this afternoon. The steamer will berth at the M.B.K. Wharf, Pootung, and is to sail for Tsingtao, Tientsin and Dairen on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsichi will leave Foochow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

NORTHERN PORTS

The I-C. s.s. Chipshing left Weihaiwei for Hongkong and Canton on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin on Thursday and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin on Friday and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Tingsang is due in Shanghai from Tientsin, Dairen, Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The I-C. s.s. Kwongsang is due in Shanghai from Tsingtao Tuesday morning.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien will leave Tientsin today and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Wednesday.

The D.K.K. s.s. Chohei Maru is due in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao tomorrow morning and will dock at the Whangpoo Wharf. The steamer is to sail for Tsingtao and Dairen at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The I-C. s.s. Esang is due in Shanghai from Antung today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kyokuto Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao on Wednesday and is due in Shanghai today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Hwahwu (chartered) left Chinwangtao on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung will leave Tsingtao on Wednesday and is due in Shanghai next Friday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Itsukushima Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

JAPAN PORTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru is due in Shanghai from Osaka, Kobe and Moji today and will dock at the N.Y.K. Mail Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Shanghai Maru is due in Shanghai from Nagasaki tomorrow morning and will dock at the Wayside Wharf. The steamer is to sail for the same port early Tuesday morning.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Nikko Maru is due in Shanghai from Osaka, Kobe and Moji next Wednesday and will dock at the N.Y.K. Mail Wharf.

INDIAN LINES

The P. & O. Sicilia will leave Shanghai for Bombay via ports early Tuesday morning, and the tender with outgoing passengers and baggage for the vessel will leave the Customs jetty at 6:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The P. & O. s.s. Soudan is expected to leave Bombay for Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai on July 6.

EUROPEAN LINES

The P. & O. s.s. Kashmir left London at 6 o'clock Saturday evening, June 9, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via ports on July 18.

The Glen Line s.s. Carnarvonshire is due in Shanghai from London on July 6.

The Glen Line m.v. Glenbeg is due in Shanghai from London on July 20.

The P. & O. s.s. Macedonia was due to leave London on Friday and arriving in Shanghai via Suez and ports on August 1.

The S.E. s.s. Nippon, from Gothenburg, left Suez on May 22 and is due in Shanghai on July 9.

The Ben Line s.s. Benrinnes, from London via ports, left Singapore on Friday, June 15, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on or about Wednesday.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Helenus left Singapore on Monday, June 18, at noon and is due to arrive in Shanghai via Hongkong on Wednesday.

The N.D.L. s.s. Goettingsen left Colombo on Friday, June 15 and is due to arrive in Shanghai on July 2.

The P. & O. s.s. Khiva, from London on May 25, is expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai tomorrow.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Cyclops left Shimonoseki at daybreak on Friday and is due in Shanghai the same time today.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Rhexenor left Singapore on Thursday, June 21, and is due in Shanghai via Hongkong on June 29.

The M.M. s.s. Chili will leave Shanghai for Marseilles and ports at 4 p.m. July 6, and the tender with outgoing passengers will leave the French Mail jetty at 2 p.m.

The M.M. s.s. Angkor, from Marseilles on June 1 with mail, will arrive at Saigon next Thursday and is expected in Shanghai on Saturday, July 7.

The Glen Line m.v. Glenapp, bound for Genoa and London via ports, left Vladivostok Friday afternoon, and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday, berthing at the China Merchants' lower buoys.

The Ben Line s.s. Benvenue left Penang on Friday, June 22, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on or about July 10.

The Ben Line s.s. Benlawers is expected to arrive at Penang on July 9, and in Shanghai about July 27.

The M.M. s.s. Porthos which arrived in Shanghai from Marseilles and docked at the S.M.R. Whangpoo Wharf last evening, will sail for Kobe and Yokohama at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning.

The P. & O. s.s. Delta left Shanghai last evening and is due to arrive at Marseilles on July 29, and in London August 5.

AMERICAN LINES

The S. and B. s.s. West Prospect is due in Shanghai from San Francisco and Los Angeles via ports on July 4 and will sail for Hongkong, Saigon and Singapore on July 6.

The S. and E. s.s. West Chopaka is due in Shanghai from San Francisco and Los Angeles on July 27 and will sail for Hongkong for Hongkong and Manila on July 29.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. West Cayote is due in Shanghai from Portland, Oregon on June 30, and will sail for the same port via Hongkong and Manila on July 2.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Madison was due to leave Seattle on Tuesday and arriving in Shanghai via Yokohama and Kobe on July 6.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. West Kader is due in Shanghai from Portland, Oregon, July 16 and will sail for the same port via Tsingtao, Taku Bar and Dairen on July 18.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Asia which sailed from Vancouver on May 14, should arrive at Yokohama tomorrow and is expected in Shanghai on June 29.

The P.M. s.s. President Lincoln which sailed from San Francisco on May 14, was due to leave Honolulu on Wednesday and arriving in Shanghai via Yokohama and Kobe on July 4.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Canada is due to leave Vancouver next Thursday and arriving in Shanghai via Yokohama and Kobe on July 18.

The P.M. s.s. President Taft is due to leave San Francisco next Thursday and arriving in Shanghai via Honolulu, Yokohama and Kobe on July 18.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jackson left Shanghai at daybreak yesterday, and is due to arrive in Seattle via Kobe and Yokohama on July 9.

The P.M. s.s. President Pierce left Shanghai last evening, and is due to arrive in San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu on July 12.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Grant, bringing 1,178 bags of mail and 1,800 tons of cargo as well as a full list of passengers for this port, will arrive in Shanghai from Seattle, Yokohama and Kobe this morning and is to dock at the China Merchants' Central Wharf about 6:30 o'clock. The liner will sail for Hongkong and Manila at 7:30 o'clock Tuesday morning.

Vessels Due

Benrinnes, *London*	June 27
Chohei Maru, *Dairen*	June 25
Chungking, *Hankow*	June 24
Cyclops, *Kobe*	June 24
E. of Australia, *Hongkong*	July 2
Esang, *Antung*	June 24
E. of Asia, *Vancouver*	June 29
Fengtien, *Tientsin*	June 24
Fooshing, *Hongkong*	June 25
Glenapp, *Vladivostok*	June 26
Goettingsen, *Hamburg*	July 2
Hsinchi, *Foochow*	June 28
Helenus, *Liverpool*	June 27
Hsin Kiangteen, *Ningpo*	June 26
Hsinming, *Tientsin*	June 25
Hsin Peking, *Ningpo*	June 24
Hsin Ningshao, *Ningpo*	June 24
Hwahwu, *Chinwangtao*	June 24
Itsukushima M, *Cwangtao*	June 25
Kiangshsin, *Hankow*	July 1
Kiangyung, *Hankow*	July 2
Kohoku Maru, *Formosa*	June 2
Kiangwah, *Hankow*	June 30
Kiangfoo, *Hankow*	June 29
Kwongsang, *Tsingtao*	June 26
Kungwo, *Hankow*	June 28
Kiangyu, *Hankow*	June 26
Kiangteen, *Hankow*	June 25
Kyokuto Maru, *Cwangtao*	June 24
Loongwo, *Hankow*	June 24
Luenyi, *Hankow*	June 28
Luchow, *Hongkong*	June 2
Luenho, *Hankow*	June 27
Nagasaki Maru, *Nagasaki*	June 28
Ngankin, *Hankow*	June 30
Ningchow, *New York*	June 28
Nikko Maru, *Osaka*	June 27
Omi Maru, *Osaka*	June 24
Preussen, *Tsingtao*	June 2
Pret. Jefferson, *Hongkong*	June 29
Poyang, *Hankow*	June 2
Pret. Grant, *Seattle*	June 24
Rhexenor, *Liverpool*	June 29
Rokko Maru, *Yokohama*	June 2
Shengking, *Hankow*	July 1
Suiyang, *Hongkong*	July
Sakaki Maru, *Dairen*	June 3
Shantung, *Tsingtao*	June 2
Shuntien, *Tientsin*	June 2
Shanghai Maru, *Nagasaki*	June 2
Sinkiang, *Hongkong*	June 2
Soochow, *Hongkong*	June 3
Sunning, *Hongkong*	June 2
Suiwo, *Hankow*	June 3
Tuckwo, *Hankow*	July 1
Tungchow, *Tientsin*	July 1
Taiyo Maru, *S. Francisco*	June 30
Tingsang, *Tientsin*	June 24
Whangpu, *Hankow*	July 2
West Cayote, *Portland*	June 30
Wuchang, *Hankow*	June 29
Wosang, *Hongkong*	June 2
Woosung, *Hankow*	June 25
Yusang, *Hongkong*	July 1
Yatshing, *Hongkong*	June 28
Yungshin, *Ningpo*	June 26

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"PRESIDENT GRANT"	July 12	July 28
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	July 24	Aug. 9
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	Aug. 5	Aug. 21
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Aug. 17	Sept. 2

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	Leave Shanghai
"PRESIDENT GRANT"	June 26
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	July 8
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	July 20
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	August 1

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E/Asia	July 14—July 30	E/Asia	Sept. 8—Sept. 24
E/Canada	July 30—Aug. 13	E/Canada	Sept. 24—Oct. 8
E/Russia	Aug. 11—Aug. 27	E/Russia	Oct. 6—Oct. 22
		E/Australia	Oct. 22—Nov. 5

Fine steamers on the Atlantic, connecting with Pacific Steamers.

TO HONGKONG DIRECT

EMPRESS OF ASIA	June 29
EMPRESS OF CANADA	July 13
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	July 27

PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Co

"Sunshine Belt"

TRANS-PACIFIC PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

(Via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu)

S.S. President Wilson	July 7
S.S. President Lincoln	July 21
S.S. President Taft	Aug 4
S.S. President Cleveland	Aug. 18
S.S. President Pierce	Sept. 1

FOR HONGKONG and MANILA

S.S. President Lincoln	July 6
S.S. President Taft	July 28
S.S. President Cleveland	Aug 3
S.S. President Pierce	Aug. 17
S.S. President Wilson	Aug. 31

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U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST CHOPAKA"	July 29

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SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Siberia Maru, via Dairen	July 3
Taiyo Maru via Nagasaki	July 19
Tenyo Maru via Nagasaki	Aug. 12
Korea Maru, via Nagasaki	Aug. 34

SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG and MANILA

Taiyo Maru, Manila via Hongkong	June 30
Tenyo Maru, Manila via Hongkong	July 25
Korea Maru, Manila via Hongkong	Aug. 4
Shinyo Maru, Manila via Hongkong	Aug. 18

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N.Y.K.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR JAPAN
Takeshima Maru ....June 26
Shanghai Maru .....June 26
Chikugo Maru .....June 26
Omi Maru .....June 27
Nagasaki Maru .....June 29
Nikko Maru .....June 30

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND VANCOUVER
Yokohama Maru ....June 30

FOR SOUTH AMERICA Via Durban, and Cape Town From Kobe.
Kamakura Maru Middle of July

FOR EUROPE
*Tottori Maru .....July 1
*Tsuruga Maru .....July 3
Katori Maru .....July 3
Atsuta Maru .....July 14
Kashima Maru .....July 28

FOR AUSTRALIA, from Hongkong.
Tango Maru .....June 24

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON via San Francisco Los Angels and Panama
Genoa Maru .....July 9

FOR HONGKONG
Kaga Maru .....July 10

*For Cargo

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U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST KADER" ..... July 16

For Portland via Hongkong and Manila
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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE. For London, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp and Bremen.
S.S. "ALPS MARU" ..... July 9

FOR NEW YORK. Via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama
S.S. "HAMBURG MARU" ..... July 19

FOR TACOMA & SEATTLE. Via Japan Ports, Victoria and Vancouver.
S.S. "ARABIA MARU" ....(Direct to Kobe) ..July 7
S.S. "ARIZONA MARU" ....(Direct to Kobe) ..July 18

FOR HONGKONG (DIRECT)
S.S. "ARIZONA MARU" ..... June 29
S.S. "MANILA MARU" ..... July 12

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS. Tientsin and Dairen
S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" ....(Via Tsingtao) ....June 28
S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU" ....(Via Tsingtao) ....July 9

FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung and Takao via Foochow.
S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" ..... July 6

FOR JAPAN. Via Dairen
S.S. "ARGUN MARU" ..... July 3

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Future Sailings for	Steamship	Sailing about
Marseilles, London, Antwerp—via Hongkong, Straits, Ceylon and Egypt. *Also calls at Bombay.	*MALWA	July 7
	DEVANHA	July 21
	KHIVA	Aug. 4
	KASHMIR	Aug. 18
Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits and Colombo.	SICILIA	June 26
	MALWA	July 7
Calcutta—via Kobe.		
Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore and Penang.	TAKADA	June 30
	TANDA	July 11
Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong.	ARAFURA	July 7
	ST. ALBANS	Aug. 4
	EASTERN	Sept. 1st

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CHILI			6th July
PORTHOS	18th May	26th June	20th July
ANGKOR	1st June	8th July	3rd August
CHAMBORD	15th June	22nd July	17th August
PAUL LECAT	29th June	5th August	31st August
ANDRE LEBON	13th July	19th August	14th September

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Men-Of-War In Port

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
F N B	June 20	Algol	Fr. Gun-boat
M C W	———	Cricket	Br. Gun-boat
B N B	June 21	Hawkins	Br. Cruiser
M C W	June 20	Hollyhock	Br. Gun-boat
J N B	June 11	Momo	Jap. Destroyer
M C W	Mar. 23	Mantis	Br. Gun-boat
1 C	June 20	Petersfield	Br. Gun-boat
———	June 20	Quiros	Am. Gun-boat
U S N B	June 19	Villalobos	Am. Gun-boat

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

June 25	—	New York	Elkton	Am. Adl. O. Line
June 27	—	New York via Suez	Roman Prince	Br. Furness
June 30	—	Seattle	†P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line
June 30	—	New York via Suez	Diomed	Br. B. & S.
June 30	—	Seattle	Yokohama M.	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 2	—	Portland, Ore.	West Cayote	Am. Lumber Co.
July 2	—	Vancouver	†E. of Australia	Br. C.P.S.
July 2	—	New York via Suez	Wray Castle	Br. Dod. & Co.
July 3	—	San Francisco	Siberia M.	Jap. T.K.K.
July 7	—	San Francisco	†P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
July 7	—	Seattle	Arabia Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
July 9	—	New York	Genoa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 10	—	New York via Suez	Telemachus	Br. B. & S.
July 12	—	Seattle	†P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
July 13	—	New York	Hamburg Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
July 14	—	Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br. C.P.S.
July 15	—	Vancouver	Stuart Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
July 18	—	Seattle	Arizona Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
July 18	—	Portland, Ore.	West Kader	Am. Lumber Co.
July 19	—	San Francisco	Taiyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
July 19	—	New York	Hamburg Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
July 20	—	New York via Suez	Langton Hall	Br. J. M. & Co.
July 24	—	Seattle	†P. Madison	Am. Adl. O. Line
July 21	—	San Francisco	†P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
July 30	—	Vancouver	†E. of Canada	Br. C.P.S.
Aug. 5	—	Seattle	†P. McKinley	Am. Adl. O. Line
Aug. 10	—	New York via Suez	Teltbybius	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 11	—	Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br. C.P.S.
Aug. 13	—	San Francisco	†Tenyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Aug. 18	—	San Francisco	†P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 24	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Sep. 1	—	San Francisco	†P. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. Co

FOR JAPAN PORTS

June 26	8.00*	Kobe, Yokohama	Takeshima M.	Fr. M.M. Cie
June 26	—	Yokohama	Porthos	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 26	—	Yokkaichi, Y'hama	Chikugo M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
June 26	—	Nagasaki	Shanghai M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
June 27	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 29	—	Nagasaki	Nagasaki M	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 30	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Nikko Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

June 24	—	Calcutta	Japan	Br. M. M. & Co
June 25	—	Hamburg, etc.	C. of Corinth	Br. J. M. & Co.
June 25	—	Copenhagen	Malaya	Ban. E. A. Co.
June 26	D.L.	Bombay	Sicilia	Br. M.M. & Co.
June 27	—	Hamburg, etc.	Machaon	Br. B. & S.
June 27	—	Liverpool, etc.	Cyclops	Br. B. & S.
June 28	—	Hamburg, etc.	Tsuruga Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
June 28	—	Hamburg, etc.	Glenapp	Br. G.L.E.A.
June 29	—	Hamburg	Pruessen	Ger. H. A. Line
July 1	—	Hamburg, etc.	Rhesus	Br. B. & S.
July 1	—	Hamburg, etc.	Tottori Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 6	2.00	Marseilles	†Chili	Fr. M. M. Cie
July 6	—	Singapore, etc.	West Prospect	Am. S. & B.
July 7	—	London	†Katori Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 7	—	London, etc.	†Malwa	Br. M.M. & Co.
July 8	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Oldekerk	Dut. H. C. T. Co
July 9	—	Hamburg, etc.	Alps Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
July 9	—	Hamburg, etc.	Alps Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
July 9	—	Calcutta, etc.	Takada	Br. M.M. & Co.
July 11	—	Hamburg, etc.	Troilus	Br. B. & S.
July 14	—	Marseilles, etc.	Atsuta Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
July 15	—	Liverpool, etc.	Ningchow	Br. B. & S.
July 18	—	Hamburg, etc.	Helenus	Br. B. & S.
July 20	—	Hamburg, etc.	Emil Kirdorf	Ger. H. S. Linie
July 20	—	Marseilles	†Porthos	Fr. M. M. Cie
July 21	—	London	†Devanha	Br. M.M. & Co.
July 23	—	London	Kashima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
July 27	—	Liverpool	Peleus	Br. B. & S.
July 31	—	Marseilles	Sarpedon	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 2	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Sarpendon	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 3	—	Marseilles	†Angkor	Fr. M. M. Cie
Aug. 4	—	London	†Khiva	Br. M.M. & Co.
Aug. 7	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Saleier	Dut. H.C.T. Co.
Aug. 8	—	Hamburg, etc.	Rhexenor	
Aug. 12	—	Hamburg	Scheer	Ger. H.S. Line
Aug. 15	—	Liverpool, etc.	Titan	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 17	—	Marseilles	†Chambord	Fr M. M. Cie
Aug. 18	—	London	†Kashmir	Br. M. M. Co.
Aug. 30	—	London, etc.	Patroclus	Br. B. & S.
			†Paul Lecat	Fr. M. M. Cie
Sep. 14	—	Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr. M.M. Cie

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FOR AUSTRALIA FROM HONGKONG

June 27	—	Melbourne, etc.	†Tango Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
July 7	—	Melbourne, etc.	†Arafura	Br. M.M. & Co.
Aug. 4	—	Melbourne, etc.	†St. Albans	Br. M. M. & Co.
Sept. 1	—	Melbourne, etc.	†Eastern	Br. M.M. & Co.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

June 24	D.L.	Amoy	Yungshin	Br. B. & S.
June 24	D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	Hsin Kiangteen	Br. J. M. & Co.
June 24	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Kiuklang	Br. B. & S.
June 25	5.30	Ningpo	Taksang	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
June 25	5.30	Ningpo	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.
June 25	—	Foochow	Hsin Ningshao	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 26	5.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
June 26	5.00	Ningpo	Hsean	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 26	—	Hongkong, Canton	Taishun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 26	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
June 26	8.00*	S. H'kong, C'ton	Szechuen	Br. B. & S.
June 27	D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	Kwongsang	Br. J.M. & Co.
June 28	10.00*	A. H'kong, C'ton	Sunning	Br. B. & S.
June 29	—	Hongkong	Arizona Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
June 29	—	Hongkong	E. of Asia	Br. C.P.S.
June 30	—	Hongkong, Manila	Taiyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
July 2	—	Hongkong, Manila	West Cayote	Am. Lumber Co.
July 6	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
July 8	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Madison	Am. Adl. O. Line
July 10	—	Hongkong	Kaga Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 12	—	Hongkong	Manila Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
July 13	—	Hongkong	E. of Canada	Br. C. P. S.
July 20	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. McKinley	Am. Adl. O. Line
July 25	—	Hongkong, Manila	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
July 27	—	Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br. C. P. S.
July 28	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
July 29	—	Hongkong, Manila	W. Chopaka	Am. S. & B.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

June 24	—	Tientsin	Kwangping	Br. K. M. A.
June 24	D.L.	W. C'foo, T'tsin	Fuseng	Br. J. M. & Co.
June 24	D.L.	Newchwang	Foochow	Br. B. & S.
June 24	D.L.	Newchwang	Changchow	Br. B. & S.
June 25	10.00*	Chinwangtao	Kaiping	Br. K. M. A.
June 25	—	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsinfung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 25	—	Vladivostok	Yatung	Br. S. H. & Co.
June 26	3.00	Tsingtao Dairen	Chohei Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
June 26	8.00*	Antung	Chusan	Br. B. & S.
June 26	8.00*	C. N'chwang, Dairen	Kwangse	Br. B. & S.
June 26	3.00*	W. C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.
June 28	—	Dairen, etc.	Choku Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
July 1	1.00	Tsingtao, Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
July 3	—	Dairen	Argun Maru	Jap. O.S.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

June 24	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangshan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
June 25	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. & S.
June 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
June 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.
June 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br. B. & S.
June 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br. J. M. & Co.
June 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
June 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
June 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kungwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
June 30	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.
July 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.
July 2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangtoo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 2	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nganking	Br. B. & S.
			Shiwo	Br. J. M. & Co.

M. N.—MIDNIGHT D. L.—DAYLIGHT
*CARRYING MAIL.

Meteorological Reports

June 23, 1923. SIOCAWEI

	June 20.		June 21.	
Sun rises today at 4.58				
Sun sets today at 19.5	29.63	29.64	29.55	29.54
Barometer (inches)	—0.04	—0.10	—0.16	—0.20
Barometer (variation for 24 hrs	—0.08	—0.10	—0.08	—0.10
at 32° F. (variation for 12 hrs	SE	SE	SE	SSE
Wind—direction	21.1	16.2	10.5	5.0
Wind—miles per hour	86°2	76°5	75°4	81°2
Temperature (Fahr.)	71	93	97	91
Humidity %	7	7	7	9
Nebulosity (0 to 10)				

Barometer (mean 4 obs.) June 20	Mean.1922	24 hrs. Previous Variation	Average same period
SIOCAWEI ABRIDGED REPORT	29.68	—0.01	29.72
Total rainfall, since Jan. 1 to midnight before last (inches)	81°4	—3°1	74°3
Temperature (Min 73°8) (Fahr.) (Max. 89°1)	20.58	0.00	19.54
Rainfall (inches)			

The China Press Mail Schedule

TO THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
June 29	9 p.m.	P. Jefferson	Seattle	July 16

TO SOUTHERN PORTS, INDIA AND EUROPE VIA SUEZ

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
June 25	4.30 p.m.	Sicilia	Marseilles	Aug. 5

TO NORTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Vladivostok	Daily	11 a.m.	via Harbin
Siberia	Daily	11 a.m.	via Chita
Antung	June 25	9 p.m.	Chusan
Chefoo and Tientsin	June 25	9 p.m.	Hsinfung
C'foo, Newchwang	June 25	9 p.m.	Kwangse
W'wei, Chefoo and T'tsin	June 26	1.30 p.m.	Fengtien
Tsingtao & Dairy	June 26	1.30 p.m.	Chohei M.

TO SOUTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Foochow	Today	9 p.m.	Hasan
Hongkong & Canton	June 25	9 p.m.	Taishun
Swatow	June 25	9 p.m.	Szechuen
Hongkong & Canton	June 25	5 p.m.	P. Grant
Hongkong & Canton	June 25	4.30 p.m.	Sicilia
Swatow	June 26	9 p.m.	Kwongsang
Amoy	June 28	8.30 a.m.	Sunning

MISCELLANOUS PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Russia and Europe	Daily	11 a.m.	via Moscow
River ports	Daily	9 p.m.	via Train
Manila, Australia and N. Zealand	June 25	5 p.m.	P. Grant
Japan ports	June 25	7 p.m.	Shanghai M.
Japan ports	June 26	7 p.m.	Omi Maru
Germany, ports	June 28	3 p.m.	Pruessen
Japan ports	June 28	7 p.m.	Nagasaki M.
Manila, Australia and N. Zealand	June 29	3 p.m.	E. of Asia

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AUCTIONS

Favoured with Instructions from
THE LIQUIDATING COMMITTEE OF THE RUSSIAN ECONOMIC SOCIETY
Will sell by Public Auction within the Premises
NO. 1 WOOSUNG ROAD
A Large Assortment of Canned and Bottled Provisions and wines also
SHOP FITTINGS AND FURNITURE
On Monday June 25th 1923 Commencing at 10 a.m.
This Sale Affords Householders an opportunity of securing wines and provisions at auction rates
On view Sunday.

Favoured with Instructions from
THE NAVY Y. M. C. A.
Will sell by Public Auction within the Premises
NO. 6 AVENUE EDWARD VII
On Tuesday, June 26th, 1923,
Commencing at 2.30 p.m.
SUPERIOR FURNITURE FITTINGS AND SUNDRIES
Comprising:—
Large sideboard, dining table & chairs, flat top desks, Large wardrobe, Large enamelled Iron bath tub Bentwood chairs, Canvas folding chairs, Heating stoves, Pictures, Iron Safe by Lockwood Bros, WICKER SETTEE & ARM CHAIRS? Large hardwood counter with cabinet attached, square tables filter, show cases, Chest of drawers, washstand a Long list of sundries etc., etc.
On View Tuesday, June 26th, 1923.

MIDDLE SALESROOM
On Tuesday June 26th
Commencing at 10 a.m.
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES ETC.
Comprising:—
Canvas Trunks, Night table, Hot Water Geyser, Oil Stoves, Books, Copying Press with stand, Tennis Net, Child's perambulator, LARGE STOVE, White Porcelain Joss, Japanese tea set with case, Golf Clubs with bag, ELECTRIC TABLE FANS 110 and 200 Volts, Ice Chest, Flat top Desks, Morris Chairs, Chest of drawers, Commodes with pans, Brass & Iron fenders, Iron Child's cot with wire mattress, Towel racks, BRASS MOUNTED DOUBLE IRON BEDSTEAD WITH WIRE MATTRESS White painted single iron Bedstead with wire mattress, Round & square tables, Coal scuttle, Table forks & spoons, Brass coffee boiler, 2—Blades Electric ceiling fan, Salamandre stoves, sundries, etc., etc.
also
New suit Lengths
A large assortment of Gent's & Lady's clothing, Boots, and shoes etc.
On Wednesday June 27th 1923,

GARGO AUCTION
On Wednesday June 27th 1922,
At 2.30 p.m.
1 Bale Manila Paper, 1 Pkg. Rubber Tyres, 12 Cases Ladies white Shoes, Wool Hats, 7 Sets Harness 1 Electric Massage Box, Watt Meters, 5 Cases Salad Oil, 2 Cases Baby food, 1 Barrel Lemon Juice, Macaroni, Plums, Apricots, Cigarettes, 9 Cases Mosaic Tiles, Plain Enamel & C. A. Eggshell Tiles, 10 Casks Roofing Nails Door Locks & Handles, Tin Openers, Ice Pails, Cigarette Cases, 20 Dozen Enamel Ware, Glass Ware, 2 Cases Violet Powder, 5 Cases Lamp Wicks, Medicine, Piece-goods Samples, Collars, Cuffs, Earrings, Beads, Clocks, etc.,
Now on view.

1000 TONS OF PITCH
Favoured with instructions from THE CONCERNED
Will sell in our Cargo Salesroom
On Thursday, June 28th 1923
At 2.30 p.m.
1000 tons of Pitch in lots of 250 tons. The Pitch is stored in the open within the Zung Tai Lumber Yard, adjoining the Robt. Dollar Wharf at Pootung, where it may be viewed.
Purchasers to make payment in full and weigh the Pitch at their own expense within two months from time of sale, but the Pitch may remain on the spot free of storage charges for a period of one year.
Samples may be obtained at our offices.

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American Asiatic Co.
Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Appraisers and General Brokers.
'Phone C. 1510,
Will sell by Public Auction at their Salesroom
NO. 10 NANKING ROAD,
On Monday June 25th, 1923,
Commencing at 10.00 a.m.
EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS
Comprising:—
Oak stained Hat and Umbrella stand, Hall seat, Hall Chairs, Tapestry Covered Drawing Room suite, Consul mirror, mirror back chiffonnier, Blackwood side table, Flower stand, Curio Cabinet, Jacobean styled Oakwood Dining Room suite Teapoys, Ice chest, Tapestry covered Couch and arm Chairs, Coloured Picture, white Painted Bed Room suite Double white Painted Iron bedstead with bedding Drill Covered couch and Easy Chairs, Coloured Picture, Oakwood Dining Room suite (German made) Mahogany stained bed Room suite, E. P. Glass and crockery ware etc.
also
1 Hornless gramophone
2 Electric Table Fans
1 Grand-father clock
48 American made Home Dresses.
On View Saturday and Sunday

American-Asiatic Co.
Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Appraisers and General Brokers.
Having been favoured with instruction from
THE CONCERNED
Will sell by Public Auction
AT NO. 6 PARK ROAD,
On Thursday June 28th
Commencing at 10.00 a.m.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS
Comprising:—
Hall, Drawing Room, Dining Room Bed Room & Bath Room requisites
Japanese matting, carpet, skin Rugs, Black stained wicker couch, arm chairs, Rocking chairs, Cabinet, Arm chairs, Photogravure, E. P. glass and crockery ware, Cream Painted bed room suite cream Painted twin bedstead with bedding, screen Bevelled edge mirror door wardrobe, Dressing table, Chest of Drawers, Porcelain Basin, Kerosene Oil stove, Ice Chest, Meat safe etc.,
also
1-4 Blade Electric Ceiling Fan 200 Volts
1 Enamelled Iron Bath
On View Tuesday and Wednesday

American-Asiatic Co.
Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Appraisers and General Brokers.
Having been favoured with instruction from
THE CONCERNED
Will sell by Public Auction
AT NO. 40 MARKHAM ROAD
On Wednesday June 27th 1923
Commencing at 10.00 a.m.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS
Comprising:—
HALL:—Teakwood Mirror-back Hat & Umbrella stand, Oakwood Hanging Cupboard, Photogravure and Ornaments Etc.,
DRAWING ROMM: — Japanese matting carpet, silk Embroidered Panel Fire screen, Brass Mounted fender, Coal scuttle fire Brasses, Teakwood book case, Coloured pictures, Leather covered Double spring couch and arm chairs, Centre Table, Lace curtains, Flower stands, Music Rolls etc.
DINING ROOM: — Skin Rugs, Axminster carpet, Fancy clock, Tapestry covered Easy Chairs, Teakwood Bevelled Edge mirror-back side board Cellarette, Dining table, Dining Chairs, E. P. Cutglass and crockery ware, Photogravure, 5 Bed Rooms, and Bath Rooms—Tapestry carpet Oakwood Bed room suite Double Brass Mounted Iron bedstead with bedding, Linen cupboard, white Painted hanging cupboard, Dressing table, Chest of drawers bed linen Medicine Cabinet, Wicker couch, Wicker arm chairs and tables, etc.
and
Pantry and kitchen as usual
Electric light fittings throughout
also
1 Hornless Gramophone with record cabinet
1-2 Blade Electric Ceiling Fan 200 Volts
1 Enamelled Iron Bath
3 "Humphrey" Geysers
A Lot of Valuable Books
On View Monday and Tuesday.

W. Funder & Co.
Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, and Coal Merchants
Will sell by Public Auction within their Godown
NO. 40A KIANGSE ROAD
On Tuesday, June 26th
At 2.30 p.m.
SUNDRY CARGO
Comprising:—
5 Cases Bristol Board 5 reams each case 95-lb. per ream, 1 case blue Shanghai Bond 32 reams 17 x 22, 1 case White China Bond 32 reams 17 x 22, 1 Case M. F. Book paper 6 reams 31 x 43, 124 sheets white and pink celluloid, white flake soap, rubber soles, cigars, kerosine stove, lard, shoe polish, jam, provisions, 35 cases fire extinguishers, door locks hammers, scissors, razors, pliers, saws, a quantity of metal, and sundries,etc.
On view morning of Sale.

W. Funder & Co.
Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, and Coal Merchants
Will sell by Public Auction within their Salesroom
NO. 40A KIANGSE ROAD
On Wednesday, June 27th
at 10 a.m.
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES
Comprising:—
Chinelle covered double spring couch and easy chairs, American leather covered Chesterfield couch and arm chairs, sofa, card table, bookcase, jardiniere stands, dinner wagon, extension dining table and chairs, glass, E. P., and crockery ware, bevel-edged mirror door wardrobe, dressing tables, chest of drawers, washstand, sanitary commode, bedroom chairs, wooden and iron bedsteads, electric table fans, pictures, porcelain vases, gent's and lady's shoes, a quantity of old clothing, ice chest, cooking utensils, and sundries etc., etc.
also
A Large quantity of New Neckties, 56 gross
One "Roneo" Duplicator N. 10
One "Oliver" typewriter, No. 5
One adding machine
Ten Persian carpets
On view Tuesday

Noel, Murray & Co.,
Having been favoured with instructions from
THE CONCERNED
Will sell by Public Auction
At the Premises
NO. 23 SEYMOUR ROAD
On Wednesday, the June 27th, 1923,
Commencing at 10 a.m.
The whole of the
EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS
Comprising:—
HALL,
DRAWING ROOM,
DINING ROOM,
BED & BATH ROOMS REQUISITES,
Including:—
Mahogany-Stained Bevel-edged Mirror-back Hat and Umbrella Stand, Tapestry Stair Carpets and Brass Rods, Tapestry, and Tientsin Carpets, Brass Fender Borders and Fire Brasses, Mahogany-Stained Escritoire, Tapestry Covered Double Spring Couch and easy Chairs, Lacquered Teapoys, Brass Top Tea Table, Oakwood Card Table, Black-Stained Dining Room Suite, WHITE ENAMELLED AND OAK-STAINED BEDROOM SUITES, with Bevel-edged Mirrors, Simmon's Bedsteads, Fancy Toilet Sets, Wicker Table and Chairs,—White-Painted Medicine Cabinets, Curtains, Pictures, Ornaments,
etc., etc., etc.
also
Electric Lights and Fittings throughout
On View on Tuesday, the 26th instant.
Catalogues on the Premises.

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Steamers Departed

June 22—Nagpore for Japan
June 23—Tuckwo for Hankow
June 23—Kianghsin for Hankow
June 23—Shengking for Hankow
June 23—Tafoo M. for Hankow
June 23—Shinping for T'tsin
June 23—Liangchow for Pukow
June 23—Hsinwah for H'kong
June 23—Shawhsing for N'chwang
June 23—P. Jackson for Seattle
June 23—Ibukisan M. for Japan
June 23—Kanchow for S.H.C.
June 23—Kutsang for Calcutta via Kobe
June 23—Monadnock for .....
June 23—Tachung for N'chwang
June 23—Tungchow for W.C.T.
June 23—Kumano M. for Japan
June 23—Taiyo M. for Port Arthur
June 23—Solviken for N. C'toms
June 23—Ahkwang for Hankow
June 23—Shantung for Tsingtao
June 23—Delta for London
June 23—Pres. Pierce for San Francisco earJM
June 23—Yungshin for Ningpo
June 23—H. K'tsen for Ningpo

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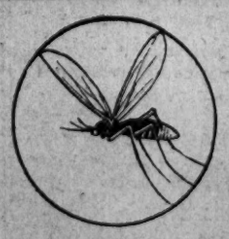

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Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Hsin Klangteen from Ningpo: Messrs. A. C. Kehrust, V. Hansen, E. H. Clayton, J. Latumer, H. M. Rawlins.
Per C.N. s.s. Szechuen from Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Viloudaki.
Per C.M. s.s. Haean from Foochow: Miss Stafford.
Per Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jackson from Manila and Hongkong: Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Urquhart, Miss Elaine Urquhart, Capt. and Mrs. L. Zuppman, Miss Zuppman, Messrs. T. W. Pilbean, N. C. Anderson, F. S. Elus, Miss Bain, Mr. V. A. Lam, Mrs. C. V. Curtis, Messrs. M. and F. Curtis, Messrs. F. N. Johnstone, A. N. Glenby, Mrs. W. V. Maybe. Through for Seattle: Messrs. B. J. Manion, Geo. F. Fisher, Martin Geary, H. L. Lane, B. H. Lazaris, Fred. W. Hacket, Misses A. Gomes, Marion Tighe, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Barth; for Victoria: Master Aubrey Urquhart, Misses M. C. Morrison, K. R. Green; for Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. Don Tingling and baby.
Per P.M. s.s. President Pierce from Manila and Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. D. G. M. Bernard, Messrs. Ah Sing, Ah John, W. J. Chang, S. S. Chellaram, C. O. Chan, Sir Wm. Rees Davis, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Holyoak, Mr. E. Hoyer, Mrs. Hung Lin, Messrs. J. Hay, John Kirk, Mrs. K. Larson, Messrs. A. O. Lang, V. S. Lech, C. Mel. Messer, Miss C. Pintos, Mr. and Mrs. R. Petty, Messrs. T. V. Soong, A. G. Stephen, M. Skossaovsky, Lt. O. Sborne Wood, Miss Ida Thompson, Messrs. O. E. Taylor, T. W. Waung, F. A. Hoekx Q. Abadilla, A. Von Engelbrechter, G. Harmsworth, Lieut. S. M. Raw, Miss Hattie Stalling, Capt. G. A. Thomas, Miss C. Wilson, through for San Francisco: Miss Eleanor Allison, Mr. C. Barin, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Brown, Masters E. Brown, Brown, Messrs. John H. Connell, J. F. Colbath, Pedro Escat, Miss Dorothy C. Gee, Mr. Garchitorena, Msr. Estelle V. Hamilton, Messrs. H. V. Jones, A. Neter, Mrs. C. C. Leete, Dr. and Mrs. Raymond G. Perkins, Mrs. V. H. Petrie, Master Vernon Petrie, Miss C. Rubury, Mrs. J. C. Rockwell, Master J. Rockwell, Mr. M. Salum, Miss C. Thompson, Mr. O. Wicks; for Honolulu: Misses Ida M. Lawrie, L. Morgan; for Yokohama: Messrs. O. R. Matte, Mauimail.

Provision Prices In Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on June 19, 1923.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	16-30
Mutton	„	18-30
Pork	„	30-40
Veal	„	24-35
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	20-25
Cod	„	16-20
Mandarin	„	30-40
Mackerel	„	20-25
Pomfret	„	15-20
Salmon	per lb.	20-25
Samli	„	50-60
Soles	„	20-25
Whitebait	„	none
Game Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	non'
Eggs	per doz.	20-25
Fowl	per lb.	35-40
Hare	„	none
Partridge	„	none
Pheasant	„	none
Geese	each	80-$1.00
Pigeons	„	20-25
Plover	„	none
Quail	„	none
Snipe	„	12-14
Teal	„	none
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Woodcock	each	none
Wild Duck	„	none
Duck	„	80-$1.00
Wild Pigeon	„	none
Fruits		
Apricots	per lb.	10-12
Apples	„	45-50
Banana	„	8-10
Chestnutr	„	none
Melons	each	none
Cherries	per lb.	none
Cocoannts	each	18-20
Figs	per lb.	none
Grape fruit	each	20-25
Lemons	„	8-20
Lichees	per lb.	18-20
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Oranges	„	$1.00-$1.20
Peaches	per lb.	10-12
Persimmons	„	none
Peeboes	„	12-15
Plums	„	10-12
Pumeloes	each	30-35
Pineapples	„	10-12
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	„	12-15
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	12-15
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	10-12
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Broad Beans	per lb.	12-15
Cabbage	each	5-10
Celery	per bunch	3-4
Carrots	„	4-5
Cauliflower	each	20-25
Egg plant	per lb.	8-10
French Beans	„	6-8
Peas	„	6-8
Green Corn	each	4-5
Leeks	per bunch	3-4
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Onions	„	3-4
Potatoes	per picul	$2.00-$2.50
Radishes	„	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	„	8-10
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	$4.50
Flour Shanghai	per 50 lbs.	$3.00
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Bran	per 114 lbs.	$3.70
Barley	„	$4.60
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$12.60
Sundries		
Chinese dairies	per bottle	$0.20
Foreign dairies	„	$0.25
Fire wood	per 40 bundles	$1.00
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.50
House Coal	„	17.25

E. Kilner,
Chief Instector.

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Tenyo Maru .....May 29
Standard Arrow .....May 29
Korea Maru .....June 3
President Cleveland ..June 9
Yankee Arrow .....June 19
Shinyo Maru .....June 21
President Pierce .....June 23

FOR SAN PEDRO
Algonquin .....June 19

FOR VANCOUVER
Empress of Canada ..June 4
Canadian Freighter ..June 10
Empress of Russia ..June 16
FOR SEATTLE
President Madison ....May 26
President McKinley ..June 6
Hawaii Maru .....June 7
City of Spokane .....June 14
Alabama Maru .....June 19
President Jackson ....June 23

FOR PORTLAND, ORE.
Hannawa .....May 24
West Keats .....May 30
Wawalona .....June 2
Montague .....June 15
West Jena .....June 21

FOR NEW YORK
Hanover .....May 23
Kendal Castle .....June 1
M. S. Dollar .....June 7
City of Pittsburg ....June 10
Mayebashi Maru ....June 12
Eclipse .....June 13
Stanley .....June 14
Oanfa .....June 15
Roman Prince .....June 20
Shunko Maru .....June 23

FOR UNITED KINGDOM
Automedon .....May 24
Glenariffe .....May 26
Nyanza .....May 26
Elpenor .....May 30
Neleus .....May 30
Glenamoy .....June 1
Haruna Maru .....June 2
City of Tokio .....June 6
Eumaeus .....June 6
Sardinia .....June 9
Adrastas .....June 13
City of Singapore ....June 13
Clentara .....June 15
Phemius .....June 15
Kamo Maru .....June 16
Teiresias .....June 21
Delta .....June 23

FOR HAMBURG
Adolf von Bayer ....June 2
Dakar Maru .....June 3
Amur Maru .....June 3
Ermland .....June 9
Angers .....June 22

FOR ROTTERDAM
Oudekerk .....June 9
FOR DUNKIRK
Meinam .....May 27
FOR COPENHAGEN
Chile .....May 21

FOR MARSEILLES
Amboise .....May 25
Cordillera .....June 8
FOR TRIESTE
Nippon .....May 31
FOR INDIA
Soudan .....June 1
Japan .....June 5
Jeypore .....June 13
Kutsang .....June 23

Powers Protest Revenue Seizure

Peking, June 22.—The British and Japanese Charge d'Affaires and the American and French Ministers have lodged a joint protest with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs against the seizure of the salt revenue by the military authorities in Fukien.
The note points out that the salt revenue has been hypothecated for foreign loans and its appropriation to the feeding of the bandit troops must necessarily jeopardise foreign interests involved. Besides, it adds, the unwarranted action of the recalcitrant officers constitutes a breach of treaty stipulations.
The Waichiaopo is ordered to instruct the authorities concerned to restore the amount seized and to refrain from holding up the revenue hereafter.

PLAN LONG FLIGHT
Peking, June 22.—Dr. Thiel, the German Minister, has addressed a despatch to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, stating that a German aeroplane will soon fly to China under the auspices of the German Aeronautic Association. The German Minister asks for permission for the aeroplane to land in this country.

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MAGAZINE

The China Press
大陸報

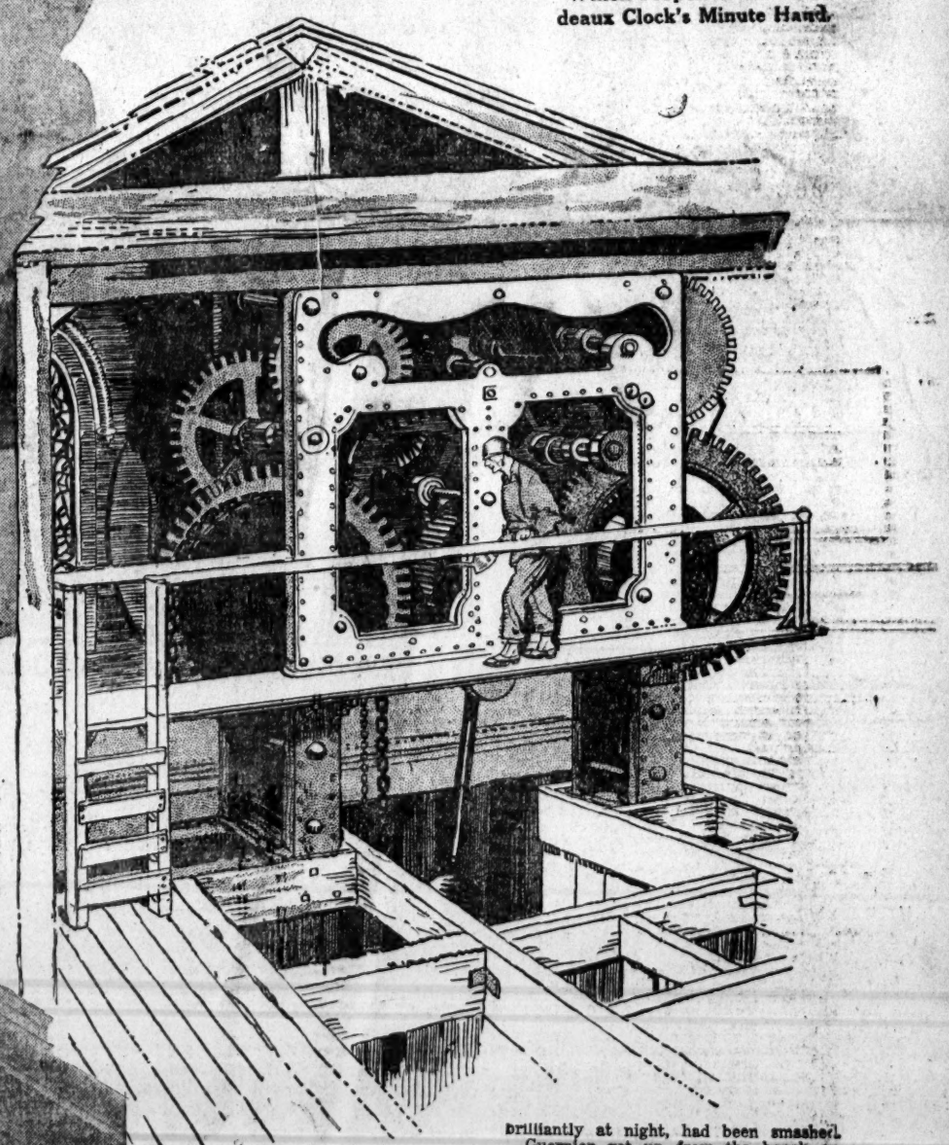
AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY JUNE 24, 1923

Waiting for the Giant Minute Hand to Guillotine Him

But the Strangest Suicidal Maniac of History Never Flinched When the Great Clock Ground His Head from His Body ---and Now Science Is Wondering "Why?"

Ponderous Mechanism, Worked by Powerful Weights, of the Type Which Propelled the Bordeaux Clock's Minute Hand.



PARIS.

THE name of Jules Guernier, wine-merchant, is on the horrified lips of all France to-day. Criminologists and psychopathists give him the dubious honor of having accomplished the strangest and most nerve-racking suicide in history.

Guernier killed himself at Bordeaux by climbing the belfry of St. Pierre's Church, sticking his head through a hole in the face of the huge clock, and waiting for fifteen minutes until the gigantic minute hand, descending, choked him to death.

The tragedy has absorbed the interest of scientists as well as a morbid public for two reasons—the unique method of self-destruction and the remarkable mind capable of carrying out such an act.

Guernier, say the savants, must have had a brain more fantastic than a Poe's or a Gaboriau's to see in an object so innocent as a town clock a malevolent contrivance for self-strangulation.

He must have had a will to die infinitely more powerful than humanity's ruling passion of self-preservation, if he could gain the belfry and put his neck beneath a guillotine of his own selection.

Lastly, he must have had nerves like whipcord to bide patiently the precise approach of death as it crept upon him, heralded by hammerlike blows of the minute hand, knowing each blow brought him that much nearer eternity.

Most suicides choose the quickest route, both to avoid unnecessary pain and through fear they will hesitate and draw back if the preliminary agony is prolonged.

Guernier's choice could not have inflicted more mental agony had he picked out the worst tortures imagined by fiction writers or chronicled in accounts of savage tribes and medieval tyrants.

Poe conceived a death almost identical in his story of "The Pit and the Pendulum," in which a man lies bound beneath a steel scimitar, swishing back and forth on the end of a pendulum, lowered inch by inch from above, and due eventually to cut directly through his heart.

The Apache Indian of North America staked his victim to the plain and tethered a rattlesnake a few feet away with a fresh buckskin thong. The red man then poured water on the buckskin, drop by drop, so that the green hide gradually stretched and the hissing snake was near enough to strike.

Strangulation by the hand of a clock is even more blood-chilling than such horrors. Like the man beneath the pendulum, like the victim of the rattlesnake, like the Inquisition's unfortunates, Jules Guernier could see death moving deliberately upon him. He could hear its steps. He could count them. He could even feel them shake the supports to which he clung.

But Guernier did not draw back. That was the amazing fact about him. In "The Pit and the Pendulum" the hero escapes the swishing blade by smearing food on his bonds, thus luring rats to gnaw him free. He, and any other man in a like predicament, would sell his soul at any moment to have the power to flee.

Guernier had the power, but not the will. He forced his rebellious muscles to rivet themselves on one spot—for fifteen minutes!—until they quivered beneath the stroke. Yet at any moment he might have dodged his fate by a simple movement of his own volition. What, asks France, was the terrible incentive that drove him to the belfry and so steeled his nerves?

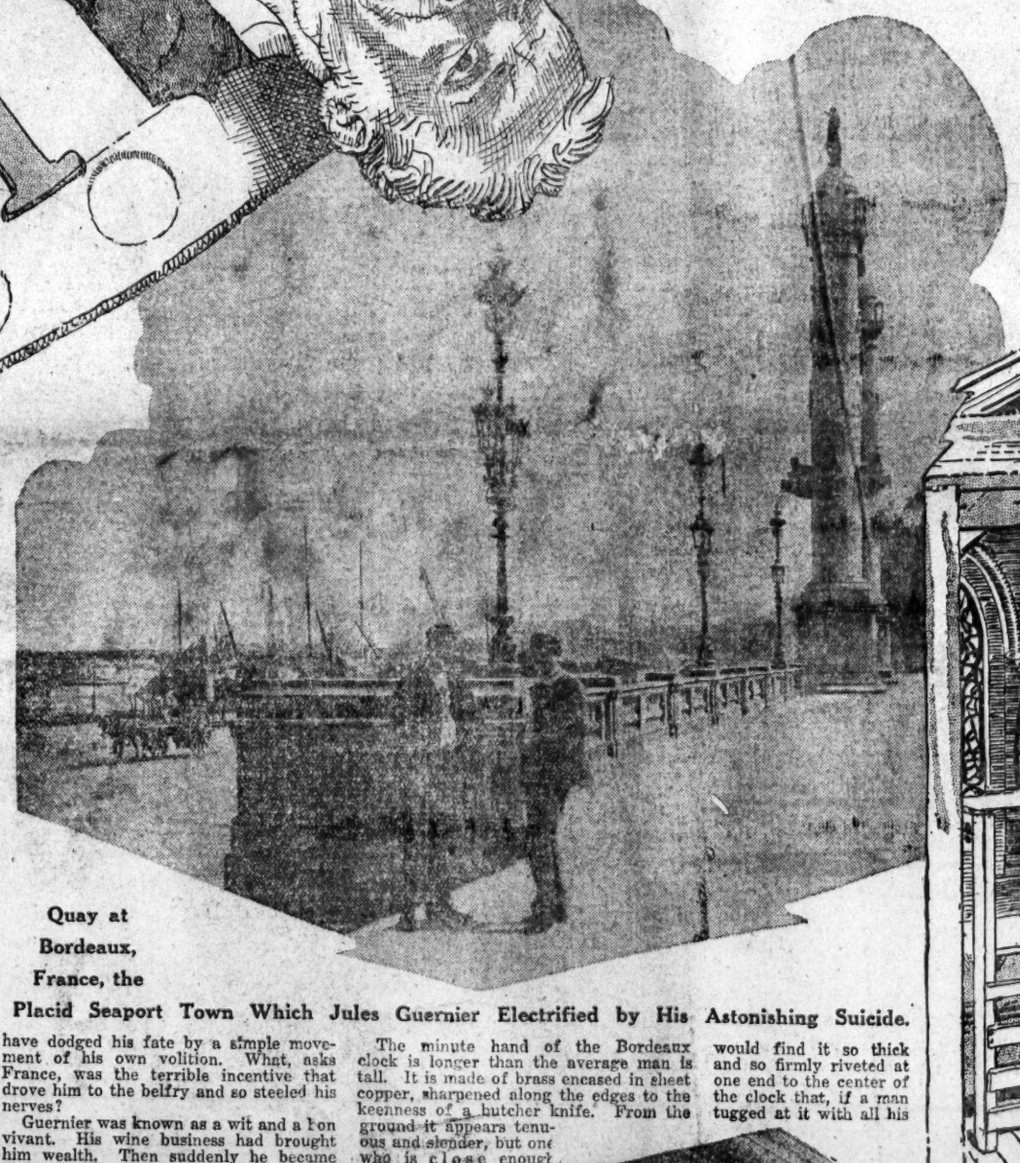
Guernier was known as a wit and a bon vivant. His wine business had brought him wealth. Then suddenly he became plunged into a slough of despondency. His friends whispered of a love affair. But they never dreamed the depths of desperation to which Guernier had sunk until, one day, fishermen rescued him from the Gironde river. "Let me die!" he moaned to them.

Twice Guernier tried to drown himself. Each time he was thwarted by rescuers. But even then he declared he was determined to perish. He might have sought the waters of the Gironde again by night. He might have stepped into the first apothecary's shop and purchased poison enough to complete his end quickly and all but painlessly. He might have bought a revolver and put himself out of his troubles with one bullet.

Why Guernier chose to be choked by a clock may never be known. Psychologists who are discussing his suicide in the Paris newspapers express the opinion that perhaps the man, brave enough to wait for a crawling death, was yet too much of a coward to pull a trigger, toss off a poison dose, or jump a third time into the river.

The last time Guernier was seen by a friend he was seated in one of Bordeaux's sunlit squares, staring at the ground. It may be that the sound of the great clock chiming the hour caused his head to lift. Perhaps he gazed at the clock in a sort of trance, seeing it at first only through the dark desire for death that absorbed all his thoughts.

The clock of St. Pierre's Church is one of the largest in the world, though surpassed by "Big Ben" in London, the four clocks on the Metropolitan Life building in New York City, and the clock of Colgate & Company which overlooks the Hudson from New Jersey. The last named is the biggest clock in the world. Twenty men could stand shoulder to shoulder across the dial. Its minute hand is twenty feet long and weighs a third of a ton.



Quay at Bordeaux, France, the Placid Seaport Town Which Jules Guernier Electrified by His Astonishing Suicide.

The minute hand of the Bordeaux clock is longer than the average man is tall. It is made of brass encased in sheet copper, sharpened along the edges to the keenness of a butcher knife. From the ground it appears tenuous and slender, but one who is close enough would find it so thick and so firmly riveted at one end to the center of the clock that, if a man tugged at it with all his might, he would be helpless to stop its circuit.

Before the hands could be stopped, the power controlling them would have to be cut off. This power is provided by a system of huge iron weights suspended on a cable inside the clock. The weights tip the scales at something like 1,000 pounds. Though they respond to the delicate mechanism in the works of the clock, they propel the hands at a force sufficient to resist the highest velocity of the wind.

City Hall Clock at San Francisco Undergoing a Housecleaning at the Hands of Miss Ruth Heine, Woman Steeplejack. The Clock's Size—and That of the One at Bordeaux—Can Be Estimated from a Comparison of Its Minute Hand with the Arm of Miss Heine.

It is possible that Guernier, who had lived in Bordeaux all his life, knew that. He may have examined the steel blade when it was unboxed years ago and put in place—when he was only a boy. Looking at the big clock he saw in the path the point of the minute hand traveled, a hole. The face of the clock, always illumined brilliantly at night, had been smashed.

Guernier got up from the bench on which he was seated and vanished into the cool, dark interior of the church.

A few minutes later, pedestrians in the square noticed something peculiar about the clock of the church. They stopped and stared. A crowd formed. People could not make out what was wrong with the face of the clock. The hole on the lower rim was filled—but with what?

"It is a man," said one of the watchers. And it WAS a man—his head sticking out of the hole, with most of his body and feet hidden inside the clock. He was lying on his side, his face turned toward the sky. The crowd stared curiously, but not apprehensively. They thought the man was repairing the hole in the face of the clock. They watched him for nearly fifteen minutes.

Suddenly a shout of warning burst from the crowd. People had just perceived that the giant minute hand was threateningly close to the man's head. They called to the man to move, to withdraw his head. But the man did not move. And the minute hand, trembling like a live thing in the imagination of the watchers, hovered for an instant on the last mark visible beside the man's head— twenty-two and one-half minutes past the hour—and then moved on.

Guernier was dead when they reached him. He had been decapitated, his head slowly ground from his shoulders. The clock had not stopped.

"Mother's Day"

MOTHER'S ATTIRE this season combines dignity with charm. It is not built on simple lines, as was once the custom, but designed especially for her attractive curves, her dignified maturity and the needs of her social occasions. On this page to-day are illustrated a number of models which fill these requirements. The hostess robe, an afternoon gown, a wrap for town, and a creation which Mother may becomingly wear to dinner or a dance—these are a few of the styles designed for her matronly grace.

MOTHER'S STYLES are fascinating this season in their touches of dignified grace, just as her daughter's are simple in their appeal. For each occasion there is a charming model. A complete wardrobe chosen especially for the woman of attractive maturity is illustrated here today.

Statuesque beauty of line is achieved with long trailing panels of chiffon on a hostess gown of richly-patterned gold brocade. The costume is made complete with a band of the brocade encircling the forehead to confine a simple coiffure, in keeping with the classic lines of the robe.

The semi-formal afternoon affair demands a gown of printed crepe silk. Draped to one hip and boasting loose slit sleeves, which reveal only the forearm, it offers a charming model for the full figure. Satin stripes are introduced into the material, and an occasional motif is made conspicuous by its intricate design and color.

Mother may slip on the loose wrap of charmeuse and feel assured she is perfectly groomed for outdoor wear in town. Wide bandings of finely pleated self-material are inserted in the lower part, and similar bandings face the collar and wide cape sleeves. A dressy and appropriate hat is made of charmeuse, with a fluff of ostrich giving a softer note to the lustrous material.

Emphasizing the curves of the silhouette in a manner that is both dignified and modish, the evening gown of soft charmeuse offers the mature figure splendid lines. These are kept simple, showing the necessary note of luxury in the crystal cabuchon placed at one hip. Slender lengths of silver and crystal beading fall into a fringe below the Oriental circle. A smart turban of Milan straw, such as the one illustrated, need only be added to complete Mother's new wardrobe. Coque feathers spread their graceful plumage over the crown and fall in a sheaf at one side.

What Women Wear

Milliners Have Impulsive Desires to Change the Decoration On Hats Every Few Months, Which Lends Variety to Their Output and Gives Women a Chance to Change the Outline of Their Heads. Today the Trimming Has Gone to the Back.

* * *

Once upon a time every decoration we put on our clothes made us one-sided. Cascades of material dripped down the sides of blouses and skirts; feathers, pompons and ribbon fell over one ear and one shoulder; one sleeve was ornamental and fantastic while the other was plain, conservative. We were lop-sided on purpose. It was one of the dominant manifestations of fashion.

Suddenly our weight shifted from side to back as the wind changes on a spring day. The first evidence that women must wear their decoration in the back, which, by the way, is contrary to Occidental custom, was the spinal decoration, as it is called, on blouses and frocks. Embroidery, braiding, beading, outlined the line of the spine, giving some women an unpleasant resemblance to the sharp markings of an anatomical drawing of the human figure.

On the heels of this fashion a designer of courage and power swung a jabot of the frock material from neck to hem down the back. This eccentric idea was followed by capes that made no attempt to pass the arms, contenting themselves as a shoulder-blade decoration. Bodices appeared with ornamental panels down the back, which were turned under at a low waistline and caught with a girdle.

Milliners quickly shifted the decoration on hats from side to back to keep pace with the new idea. This does not mean that each hat is modelled like every other one. There is still decoration on the side. Women will have it. But the smart thing is to place it above the nape of the neck. It may be a limp feather that hangs to the waist; a chiffon or lace scarf that drops down the length of the spine; it may be a biplane bow of taffeta or faille ribbon wired to stand out five inches beyond the ears; it may be a simple bunch of roses placed on a high-crowned hat as shown in the sketch.

This hat is of golden brown straw, its roses running from deep to pale shades of yellow. The brim sharply turns up at back to hold the roses and to show its facing of golden yellow silk.

You can see by the placement of this hat on the head that there's still no chance to show the nape of the neck nor much of the eyes. There are present in the world rebellious women who insist upon putting a bandeau at back to lift it upward and tilt it forward, but the majority let it go as it's intended to go. Not always attractive, but very fashionable. The Directoire scoop in the front of the brim remains. It, too, is a bit difficult, but that doesn't argue against it.

The decoration of a hat has been moved to the back. Here's a new shape of golden brown straw with shaded yellow roses grouped at back, the brim faced with yellow.

The Household

DO YOU DRESS FOR YOUR CHILDREN?

Two women, both housewives and both mothers of children, were talking together over afternoon tea the other day.

"It's hard to know what are the most important things," said one. "When one does one's own work and has children there are many things to take into consideration. A mother must take enough care of herself to insure her own good health. She must keep her house well, and must make sure of a proper diet for her children. Then she must be ready to help her children with their school work and to share with their play."

"Those things are important," admitted the other housewife, "but I have decided that one of the most important things a mother can do for her children is to dress well. This is especially important when the children are boys—if they can always think of their mother as having at all times looked attractive. That is why I spend so much time and thought on dress—it isn't for myself, but it is for the sake of my children. Even though I don't have time to play with them or to give them much help with their studies, I always make an effort to look as pretty as possible."

The other housewife-mother looked a little astounded. She had never thought of her own dress and appearance in this light. To be sure she made a point always to look neat and trim in her washable house frocks and when she went out she saw to it that her suit was well pressed and that her accessories were fresh and spotless. But she had neither time nor money for trips to the manicure and hair dressing establishments. She was quite sure that her husband found her attractive and that he would have been a little uncomfortable if she greeted him at night with her hair elaborately dressed and a face made younger by the use of cosmetics. She had felt that every penny not spent on her own clothes was money well saved. But perhaps she was wrong. Her friend's remarks set her to pondering. Perhaps she was depriving her children of something they ought to have when she concerned herself so little with her own appearance.

Other women have doubtless been troubled sometimes by the same thought. What do you think about it?

FASHIONS

Lavin Will Not Forego Wide Skirts; Tailored Outfits Discussed; Chinese Motif Marked

The Lanvin collection this season is particularly notable because of the persistence of Madame Lanvin in continuing to emphasise the wide skirt. She has, therefore, not varied her idea in evening clothes very greatly, seeming to prefer the 1830 styles to any others. She shows some changeable taffeta dresses: the skirts if anything are both wider and longer, some of them enormous. One can hardly imagine a young girl wearing them because of the sober color and mature outline.

Along with the wide skirted costume Lanvin is showing the poke bonnet. One might almost say the sunbonnet, as it looks more like a Shaker bonnet, without the curtain at the back, than the ordinary poke. Lanvin shows these with many of her wide-skirted dresses, the bonnet often being made of the same material, usually changeable taffeta in somber tones.

Harking back to the history of this fashion, one finds that during the Consulate and the Empire, and even as late as the Restoration, the poke bonnet was a marked feature in Paris fashions. One wonders if Lanvin will let this idea carry her into all the eccentric forms in sunbonnets or so-called pokes that existed during these periods of eccentric dress.

CHINESE MOTIF EMBODIED

Many women seeing these clothes for the first time will get quite a shock. One model is in black faille, with a wide godet skirt and a basque bodice, the most frankly old-fashioned and unbecoming thing that can be imagined. It was observed that this model was not taken by any one of the buyers from America who went to Paris seeking inspiration.

Turning away from the more or less commonplace, though admittedly impractical, wide skirts, Lanvin shows a number of interesting dresses in which the Chinese motif is marked. She has at least half a dozen dresses trimmed in the round bull's-eye, tassel centered motifs so characteristic of Chinese decoration. She has a lovely navy blue satin done in this way and also a charming black dress in which these motifs are in silver. She carries this idea to the extreme, showing it on some dresses with the motif at least twelve inches in diameter. Thus, only one will appear on the skirt and another on the bodice. She has one model where this huge bull's-eye ornament in the form of a heavy embroidery makes a pouch-like point in the skirt drapery. Throughout the entire line one sees many variations of this particular motif.

EMBROIDERED COCKADES

Rich embroideries continue to characterise the work of this designer, who now uses large, round embroidered motifs on bodices, sleeves and skirts. Cockades are used in the same way and are strikingly effective. Large old-fashioned bouquets embroidered in natural colorings adorn silk frocks, while marabou forms borders for bouffant skirts and lines handsomely embroidered taffeta wraps.

The big chou of chiffon which is being used so effectively by various dressmakers also is a feature of Lanvin's new models, but while others pose it at the side Lanvin places it directly in the back, like a bustle.

Lanvin shows a few very elaborately beaded and jeweled dresses of no unusual character, except for their beautiful coloring. They are in straight-line effect, extremely decollette and sleeveless.

Taken as a whole, Lanvin's collections show longer skirts than most of the other houses. Even her most ordinary are not more than four to five inches from the floor, and her Second Empire models often sweep the ground.

This maker shows many long sleeves, most of them almost close fitting. She has a few gauntlet cuffs and some detached sleeves, which, starting from above the elbow, leave the upper arm bare. Generally speaking, one might say that she has abandoned her very elaborate puff sleeves, which were such a feature last season.

She shows much less the Italian Renaissance tendency. Aside from her Second Empire motifs, she seems to be moving toward Greek and Oriental sources for inspiration.

CHINESE JACKETS

Lanvin suits are many of them in the short Chinese jacket style, with plaited apron over skirts or panels hanging straight over a rather snug fitting under skirt, often in contrasting color. In the suits one finds a great tendency to combinations of black and gray. One of the big successes of the Riviera season was a suit, developed in black and silver gray cashmere serge. The gray is worked up with elaborate embroideries and applications as a trimming for the jacket. Here also one finds the big bell sleeves with tight-fitting under-sleeves wrinkling around the wrist and extending in mitten fashion almost to the knuckles. The straight, finely plaited skirt falls open at one side to reveal the gray underskirt, and there is a glimpse of gray all around the hem.

DOEUILLET'S LATEST TYPE

Doeuillet is having some success with smart little suits that he is making in which is introduced a brilliant toned high neck vest. The smart Parisienne often likes the high collar, which is so difficult for America to accept. However, Doeuillet's latest success is of the type developed in black, with a brilliant red vest embroidered in vari-colors.

Lanvin dress in chiffon, plain brule tone, a lovely brownish tan, trimmed with metal lace and hammered metal ornaments. This model also shows the very narrow shoulder and the big sleeves, which in this instance are in three tiers of puffs, each one of which is bordered with a gold lace, which shows in addition to the lace pattern intricate embroidery in bronze and antique metal thread. Just at the edge of a very narrow yoke is a hammered metal ornament in dull gold, and similar ornaments appear on the sleeves. This is a curious looking dress, mediaeval entirely in its sentiment, though well adapted for modern use.

Jean Patou, always successful with Parisiennes, is having an unusually big following just now. One of his dresses is developed in either crepe marocain or heavy crepe de Chine. The dress is simplicity itself for all its complicated detail. It just slightly suggests the fitted line, as the low waisted bodice is in semi-corselet effect. A coquettish touch is the breast pocket and the snappy colored handkerchief which is a part of the dress. Note also the reversion here to plaits in the skirt.

A distinct feature in Lanvin millinery is the use of gold metal cloth embroidered in black. She has numerous models in the Greek and Egyptian casque, or cloths with the embroidery done in black to exactly follow the outline of the gore or section which forms the helmet. Another type of helmet hat is developed in what is known as barnyard straw, three colors being used in vertical stripes, dark green, a sort of mulberry red and natural straw color. The glistening straw is flatly appliqued to the stiff helmet-like foundation, the crown being slightly conical and the brim cloch form. Lanvan also shows this straw in wide brim shapes with the same conical crown, sometimes using odd buttress-like sections standing out from either side of the crown. The chief criticism that might be made of these hats is that they are extremely trying, owing to their stiffness, but admittedly chic.

POPULAR HATS

Some striking new ideas in hats as featured by the world's greatest milliners have just arrived from Paris. One shows an interesting blending of yellow tones. It is made of flatly appliqued marguerites in all tones of yellow on a foundation of gold cloth, the entire hat then being quilted with gold machine stitching. Another hat from the same milliner is in brilliant reds. This model is one of the big Parisian successes. The hat itself is of red straw which is strewn with bright red cherries. Lewis, the man milliner, always shows beautiful hats, and this season is no exception. He has a smart model of black straw trimmed with a huge feather fancy, which imitates an aigrette almost perfectly.

Among the picturesque models is the Evelyn Varone panel veil chapeau, developed usually in a high color. The veil has a striking embroidery of color to match the hat, on a background of brown mesh.

TAILORED SUITS

Suits are enjoying a bigger vogue than they have for some time past. The various Paris couturiers have put forth an avalanche of ideas in the numerous models which they have created for this spring. The models which appeared at the February opening in Paris were quickly accepted by the smart Parisienne, who at once placed her stamp of approval on the tailleur and the three-piece costume.

Three different silhouettes are seen in the new suits. First there is the straight-line model, often varied by being closely fitted about the curve of the hips. Then there is the bell-shaped silhouette achieved by either a three-quarters length coat and a flaring skirt or by a hiplength jacket, straight of line, accompanied by a flaring skirt. Finally, there is the 1880 silhouette greatly modified from the 1880 bustle gown, but characterised by a skirt drawn in at the ankles. There is upward drapery at the back, often combined with a black panel and sash ends which fall from the back of the jacket.

POSITION OF WAISTLINE

Both the normal and low waistline are evident in suit coats. Some suits effect a compromise by having two narrow belts, one placed about the hips and the other slightly below the normal waist.

In the matter of skirt length there is a great diversity of opinion. Some three-piece suits have skirts which swathe the ankles, while others swing twelve inches above the ground.

Gray, beige and the lighter browns, such as leaf brown and toast, hold the stage in the more dressy tailored suits. The whole gamut comes into play in the three-piece afternoon costumes and the sport suits are in all the colors of the rainbow. White is extremely popular for sports suits and a brilliant jacket or cape often tops a white one-piece or two-piece frock of this type.

Navy blue is extremely smart for afternoon wear and is usually enlivened with an unexpected color complement, such as brique, scarlet, yellow, blue, green or a combination of bright colors in the form of embroidery, a gayly printed silk blouse or printed handkerchief.

Blouses of multicolored prints are particularly effective when they complete a tailored suit of the plainer sort; that is, a suit devoid of embroidery. To add to the color harmony the collars, cuffs and jabot are frequently revealed and the jacket lining made of the same silk. Printed handkerchiefs are used for collars, cuffs, scarfs and sashes on the suits themselves and also as blouses.

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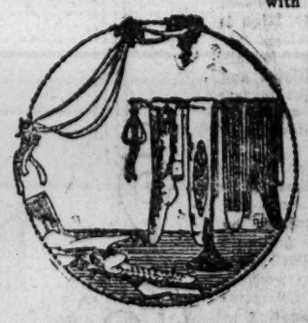

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUN DAY JUNE 24, 1923

"Sprayed Rubber" Is New Process To Give Uniformity

Because of certain advantages which it will be hard to overcome, England may remain the largest producer of crude rubber for a long time to come, but America is emphasising daily her preeminence in the field of rubber manufacture.

Crude rubber is grown largely under the British flag, but the United States is the great rubber manufacturer of the world.

Nearly seventy-five percent of all rubber articles made in the world are produced in the United States. Through American methods of manufacture and exhaustive laboratory experiment, of which these three new processes are illustrative, American rubber products are unequalled throughout the world.

In the rubber world, one group of scientific men is being watched with the greatest interest. For a number of years this group has been making announcements of important new discoveries with a regularity that has centered the attention of the whole industry upon it.

This group makes up what is known as the Development Department of the United States Rubber Company and it is responsible for the development of the three new processes just announced.

President Charles B. Seger of the United States Rubber Company in a recent letter to the stockholders announcing these discoveries, expressed the belief that these three developments mean more to the rubber manufacturer and to the user of rubber products than anything that has been accomplished in the rubber industry since vulcanisation was discovered in 1839.

The three new developments are: (1) Sprayed rubber, for use in the manufacture of all rubber products; (2) Web Cord, a fundamental improvement in the art of cord tire making; and (3) a new method of building and vulcanising cord tires.

Sprayed rubber is produced by a revolutionary new method which eliminates that great bugbear of rubber manufacture, lack of uniformity. Hitherto each rubber grower has transformed his liquid rubber into blocks and sheets by a process of coagulation which called for pouring acids into the liquid rubber or by drying it in smoke.

Needless to say rubber when it reached the factories from the great number of individual plantations was anything but uniform in quality, and there was of necessity a good deal of haphazard work about turning it into useful articles. This lack of uniformity in the raw rubber accounts in part for the fact, so well known to motorists, that one tire would give a phenomenal mileage, while another in the same set, would fall far short of making a satisfactory record. Both went through exactly the same manufacturing process and the lack of uniformity of the raw rubber was party responsible for the widely varying performances.

Under the acid method of coagulation, which is in general use on the plantations in the Far East where more than eighty percent of the rubber comes from, such a small thing as a rainy day might produce a big difference in the quality of the rubber produced. Rain falling into the cups set to catch the rubber as it flowed from the trees would dilute the liquid rubber, and account had to be taken of this dilution when the liquid rubber was put through the coagulation process.

Under the spray process, it makes no difference whether the liquid rubber has been diluted or not. This process extracts from the liquid rubber—latex, as it is called in rubber circles—every atom of rubber. If the latex is rich and full of rubber, the spray process extracts it all. But if the latex is diluted and "thin," the spray process is just as effective and takes out every particle of rubber the liquid contains.

Another very important feature of spray rubber is that it is absolutely pure and of full strength. Rubber coagulated by the smoke process is produced chiefly in the "wild rubber" areas of South America. The workers are natives, unused to the careful, scientific methods required in high grade manufacture and smoked rubber is frequently filled with impurities such as dirt sticks and leaves. Acid-treated rubber, as produced on the plantations, has sacrificed some of its strength through contact with the acids and through the manipulation through which it passed, before it reached the market. Sprayed rubber is absolutely pure and possesses all the strength of the virgin rubber. Scientific tests show it to have a tensile strength never before equalled by any commercial rubber.

Sprayed rubber may be produced on the plantations and shipped in blocks or any desirable form, or the latex may be shipped in the tanks of ships and converted into blocks. Units for making sprayed rubber are in operation by the United States Rubber Company both in the United States and on the company's large plantations in Sumatra.

While of importance to manufacturers of all kinds of rubber goods, the development of this type of rubber is especially important to tire manufacturers, insuring a toughness and uniformity in tread stock and other rubber parts of a tire never before known.

Web Cord is the name of a wonderful new cord fabric for tires in which each individual cord has been immersed in rubber latex until it is literally impregnated. Every motorist knows by now that the length of life of his tires depends largely upon the thoroughness with which each cord in the carcass is impregnated and surrounded by rubber, the object of this being to reduce friction.

In making Web Cord, the cords are given a latex bath. Cotton absorbs rubber in this new liquid form quickly, so that by the time the bath is completed each cord and every thread in each cord has been saturated with liquid rubber.

As the cords come out of the bath they lie side by side, and the natural adhesiveness of this virgin rubber causes them to stick together. By the time they have dried they from a firm sheet. There are no cross threads whatever, this feature and the thorough rubberisation of the cords constituting the essential points of difference between Web Cord and the cord fabric heretofore in use. It is from the fact that there is no cross weave that the fabric gets its name of "Web Cord." Actual use of tires thus made conclusively shows that this fabric makes the strongest and longest wearing tires yet produced.

The essential feature of this process is, of course, that the cords are given a bath in pure latex. This method of treatment should not be confused with the old method of dipping in rubber solution. One of the oldest methods of making tire fabric has been to dip the fabric into a rubber solution made by dissolving crude rubber in benzine or some similar solvent. This old method was not only crude and ineffective, but devitalised the cotton by dissolving out some of the natural oils and waxes.

The third development—a new method of building and vulcanising cord tires—has a wide significance in tire manufacture, where it displaces the old "cord" method of tire building.

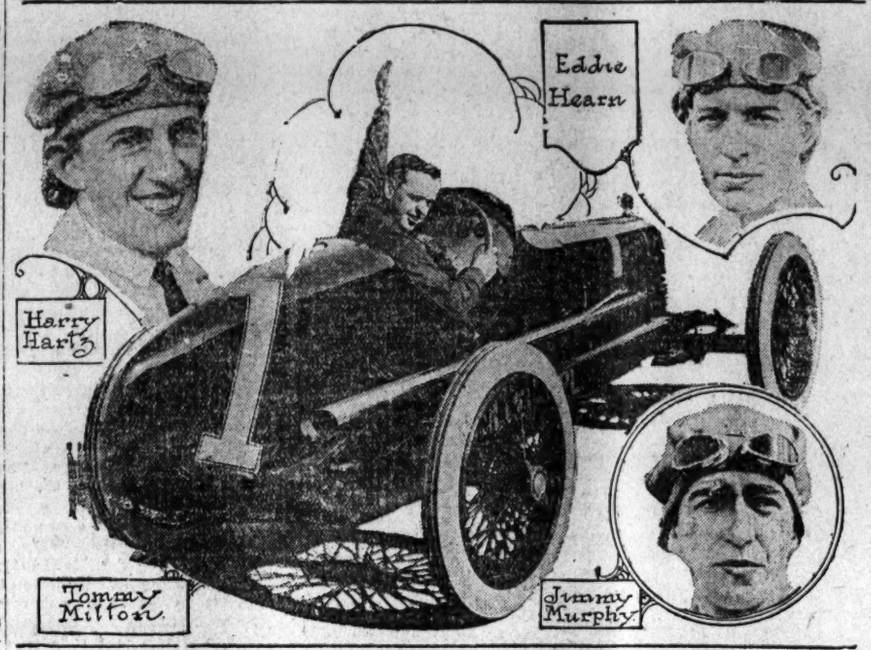
To the tire user it means that the structure of the carcass of the tire is brought very much nearer to perfection than ever before, and that many of the causes of tire break-down have been eliminated.

The new process is called the "flat-band" process of tire building, the name being derived from the fact that under this method tires are built flat and then fashioned into normal tire shape by special machinery, instead of being built to tire shape around a metal core.

The result of the use of the new process is a uniform tire, equalised throughout in resiliency and resistance to wear, in which each cord contributes always its full strength.

Under the old process the human element played an important part in cord tire construction, and there was always the likelihood that in stretching cord fabric around a core by hand there would be a variation in the tension or a departure from the correct direction of the cords. The tension and the direction of the cords are now determined by a machine that makes no mistakes and these two serious opportunities for tires being faulty are eliminated.

Indianapolis Race Winner And Three Fellow Contestants



Auto Demands Now Enormous

"It seems to me that the only way to get automobiles is to go to the factory, fight them through the assembling line, see them sealed into freight cars and on their way to us here."

This is the way W. J. Benson of the W. J. Benson Company, Stephens distributor, expressed himself, on his return from a ten-day trip to the factory to get more closed cars.

"I had a long talk with R. W. Lea, vice-president of the company, and induced him to ship several carloads of Stephens closed cars to us here. In fact, I stuck at the factory until I saw the cars completed and sealed in box cars, on their way to San Francisco.

"Business is good at the factory—so good that they are swamped with orders and can't get enough cars built to supply the distributors and dealers who are coming in for automobiles. They go there from all parts of the country, and they wire in and write in.

"The demand for cars is enormous. The country seems to be unanimous in its call for automobiles. Last year there were spots in this country that were 'black' That is, there was small demand for cars there. These 'black' spots were mostly in the South. This year, with cotton 'coming back,' these spots have turned white, and business is uniformly good.

"We have been short of closed cars for some time. I had tried to get some action through wires and letters, and found that the factory could not ship me enough, so I hopped the San Francisco Overland Limited and went back there.

"By talking hard and long and showing a list of orders a mile or so long, I secured enough closed machines to last a few weeks."

FIRST AUTO ACCIDENT

The first automobile accident on record occurred in 1896 when a Mr. Jonathan West collided with a laundry wagon.

Gear Growl Is A Warning That Trouble Looms

BY EDWIN GREER

(President Greer College Of Automotive Engineers, Chicago)

There is nothing more exasperating to the motorist than that horrible sound which tells a story of stripped gears.

It is not in the permanent mesh gears where shaft motion is turned into axle motion that the trouble comes. If the rear axle gears are properly set and packed they should never make any trouble. But it is in the shifting gears of the transmission, where gears come into mesh at varying rates of speed and with the number of revolutions, load and several other things to complicate the situation that there is wear and tear. It would not be so bad if there were only one wear. The tear is what raises havoc.

It is no novelty to hear a grinding or clashing within a car when a careless driver starts or when he changes from one speed to another. If such a driver knew what was going on inside of it when this unseemly noise occurs he would probably hire a chauffeur or else take a few lessons in automotive mechanics to learn how not to abuse his machine in this way. If the driver were a chauffeur and the owner knew what such a noise meant it is likely the chauffeur would be sent to school or be out of a job.

When the car is standing the engine is running in neutral and no gear on the transmission is engaged. To start it is customary to disconnect the engine by disengaging the clutch and to move the lever so that the gears that give the slowest speed will engage. Once the car is under way and it is desired to increase the speed the lever is shoved forward, moving the transmission gears forward until the gears that give second speed are engaged.

The wise driver, just at the instant of shifting the gear, would throttle down his engine one-half and bring the number of revolutions of the gear shaft to approximately that of the transmission shaft, which is kept in motion by the momentum of the car. He will also stop for an instant in neutral before completing the shift to allow for adjustment. When both gears are revolving at about the same speed the shift is practically noiseless and frictionless.

In shifting to high speed the engine should be throttled more closely and the shift lever should hesitate again if one would avoid the thump and jerk commonly felt when high gear is thrown in. Constant jerkings and jumping thus caused rack the mechanism, chassis and body and shorten the life of each. Economy as well as comfort is involved in shifting gears properly.

In reversing, to back the car, the gear operation intensifies the problem. In addition to the difference in speed and variance of teeth revolutions, there is added the contrary direction of the two gears which are to engage. To throw back on reverse, even at moderate speed, menaces the gears and shakes things up uncomfortably. Fortunately it is almost invariably necessary to fully stop the car before reversing, and the necessity of caution in backing prompts a very low speed throughout the operation.

Lincoln Highway Longest In World

The Lincoln highway, 3305 miles, is the longest through connecting road in the world. It serves 60 percent of the population of the United States and is directly available to 67 percent of the registered motor vehicles.

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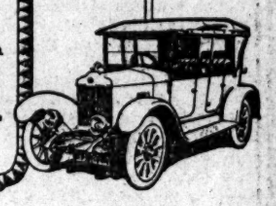

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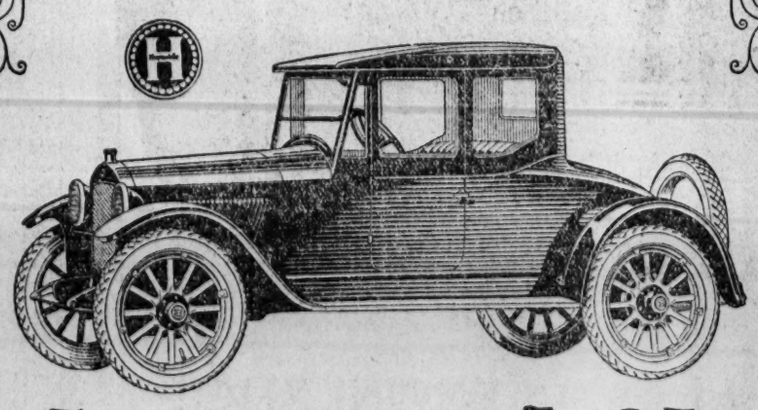
Motor cars do not spring into full perfection overnight; they develop. And the longer the process of development, the better the result. For fourteen years the Hupmobile has been developing from a good motor car into a better one.



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The obvious way to build up a cord tyre is to lay one ply of cords alternately crosswise upon another.

Such a method gives a reasonably satisfactory result.

But Goodyear learned years ago that this fundamental principal could be improved upon—that cord plies laid in alternate GROUPS insured a better result—less internal friction, less heat in the tyre, longer life.

So to-day Goodyear Cord are built in the special Goodyear way and it is one of the many reasons why:

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Outstanding Features of the Light-Six Studebaker Chassis

—small but highly efficient six-cylinder engine; cylinders cast en bloc.

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—detachable aluminium cylinder head; induction pipe cast in detachable head.

—internal "hot spot" for obtaining maximum power from Gasoline or low grade petrol.

—25 miles per Imperial gallon of Petrol; 600 miles per gallon of oil.

—10,000 miles per set of tyres.

—thermostat to automatically regulate the flow of water through the cooling system to maintain engine at its most efficient temperature.

—freedom from vibration at all road speeds.

—chassis perfectly balanced; weight equally distributed between the four road wheels.

—only 6 grease cups on chassis, all other parts being lubricated with oil.

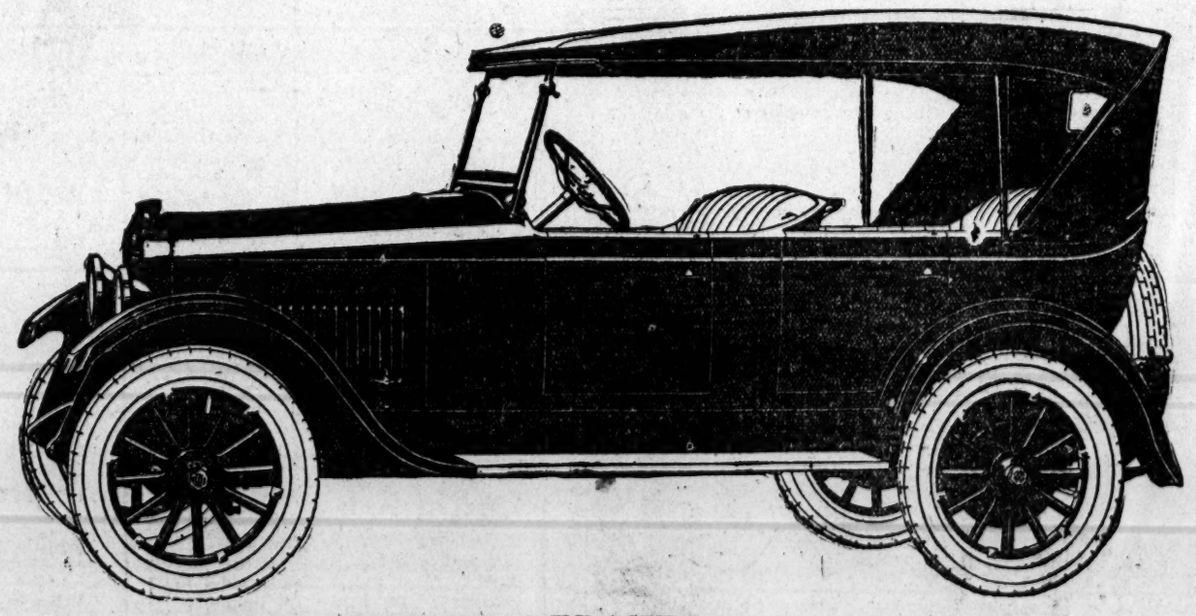
—oil-less universal joint and no lubricators under the chassis.

—weight of car complete, 2550 lbs.

—3 to 55 m.p.h. on top gear.

—gear box fitted with a thief-proof lock.

—manufactured complete in the most up-to-date factory in the world.



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Colorado: Two Generations

BY EASLEY S. JONES

The snap of the whip over the six-horse stage where it bowled between red cliffs, laughter of barrooms louder than the ring of poker chips, the volley of dynamite opening the gold wealth of the hills; these voices of the frontier are gone, and in their place have come the purr of taxis, the chatter of tourists, the rattle of tea cups in the summer hotels. In fifty years the rip-roaring life of gold, adventure, cowboys, pistols, ran to its climax and subsided; the mines, yielding their richest ores, were abandoned on a thousand hills, the forests were hewn down, the prairies fenced with barbed wire. The restless, kindly, spendthrift pioneer has given place to a still genial, but a calculating, penny-saving race; Colorado has become a takerin of summer boarders," another Switzerland, flaunting the sign Rooms for Rent under the shadow of every mountain.

While it lasted no State had ever a more spectacular youth. The sense of conquest, the marching of caravans into unexplored forests, the exhilaration of active life in the clear mountain air, the prospect of wealth to be made overnight, the springing-up of mushroom settlements gave a zest that has not since been rivaled, and the glitter of firearms served to keep nerves tingling. Liquor was strong; a lusty music animated the dance halls; it was a commonplace to shoot the clock and pay the fiddler with a pinch of gold dust. The world was not only young, but on the eve of fortune. Beggars might be lords before another sunset. In the rudest camp of pine-board saloons, canvas hotels, and sod houses every penniless rogue assumed the manner of a millionaire, spoke a language of gross exaggeration, and indulged in flamboyant humor, even at his own expense. The names the early adventurers gave their mines reflect the expansive spirit of the day, mouth-filling or defiant names: Golconda, Montezumah, Brazilian, Ace of Diamonds, Newsboy King, Invincible, Silver Serpent, Revenge. For a score of years, shifting its center from camp to camp with each new rumor or discovery, the turbulent life of the frontier reeled upon its headlong course. It seemed impossible to believe that the enthusiasm roused by gold could ever have an end. But it did.

As the mines failed or became worked out the names of the lodes gave evidence of the change: Last Chance, Hard Times, Grubstake, Esperanza, Hungry Dog, Up Grade, Blue Monday. The decline of the price of silver in 1883 was a heavy blow. And in another twenty years the increase in the cost of living, which is to say, the decrease in the value of gold, reduced the metal industry to one-fourth its activity in palmy days. Newspapers periodically announce that "Mining in Colorado is about to enter upon an era of great prosperity;" but no one is deceived. Shaft-houses and mills now sprawl upon the steep slopes, picturesque in semi-ruin, with sunken roofs, sheet-iron swaying to the winds, logs upended and overgrown with clematis, ore-dumps covered with berry bushes where scamper fugitive chipmunks. The great camps, Cripple Creek, Leadville, Blackhawk, Silverton, Ouray, Creede, have become ordinary languid villages, piled about with red and yellow worthless heaps of mineral, waiting for a revival that never comes. In the two decades following 1900 the annual production of gold, silver, zinc, lead, copper declined from fifty to twenty million dollars, and the value of agricultural products rose from seventeen to 181 millions. The irrigated areas produced beets; "dry farming" on the high lands above the ditches, at first timid, experimental, attained unexpected success. Smelters were established in Denver, steel works in Pueblo, sugar factories in the prairie towns; the mountain torrents were harnessed for electric power. The era of high spirits passed; the devil-may-care swagger had served its turn; the hair-trigger guns so long worn and used in the open day were put on the shelf. The influx of new migration gave the population more and more the character of the States eastward along the fortieth parallel: Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois. The Wild West was overrun by the tame Middle West, tempered with its practical wisdom and forethought, its shrewdness, its concern for proprieties and amenities.

Another destiny overtook Colorado when tourists began to flock to the State in armies outnumbering those which followed the discovery of gold. In 1922, against a native population of one million, the tourists numbered three-quarters of a million, and the wealth left by them was something like forty-five million dollars. Since the war the number of visitors has doubled every two years. If the increase should continue at the same rate, in 1925 the tourist army will be larger than was the American military force in France, an army to be housed, fed, entertained, and sent away satisfied. Every year in June the deluge begins. From Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas they come, from the central States sweltering in heat; on trains, in automobiles; school teachers, clerks weary of the counter, business men sick of ledgers, and not the ulra-rich, but the middle class grown prosperous since the war. They come with endless questions, and not a few misconceptions. They expect to discover Indians, cowboys, prairie schooners; they find instead electric interurban trains, and Chautauqua lectures by Dr. Steiner and Lorado Taft. They are sure that Pike's Peak is the highest summit in the State, and are surprised to discover at least two dozen peaks higher. They whirl through Estes Park in taxis, taste the mineral water at Manitou with a wry face, and buy gorgeous post cards of "Sunset behind the Spanish Peaks." They write eloquent letters home, how they scaled Sierra Blanca (on horseback), how they slid down snowbanks in August. The men wade in cold streams with rod and line, where the trout are long since grown wise or scared to death. The women throw aside their georgette waists for flannel shirts, and appear transformed, but still charming, in khaki trousers and shoes full of little bright nails. The children ride burros, throw stones until their small arms ache, or shout madly where down both sides of the street race irrigation ditches full of shining water. The tourists go frankly in for pleasure; they uproot wild flowers; they prefer movies to books; they are indolent enough to want to climb hills by automobile; yet for all this they have a certain eager sparkle of curiosity; the mountains have not ceased to be for them a splendid novelty.

The ironical fate is that of the natives, sons of the free, strong race that Mark Twain wrote about—and Bret Harte and Eugene Field and Walt Whitman and Horace Greeley—tied to the treadmill of shop and boarding-house, fated to become the keepers of a nation's playground. For in comparison with Bret Harte's men, breakers of the wilderness, founders of cities, the present generation appears to shrink in stature. One perceives a change even in the names of mountains, streams, and towns. These the pioneers created from the first material at hand, careless, homely names: Wildhorse Creek, Dead Man Gulch, Lost Lake, Quartz Hill, Riflesight Notch, Rattlesnake Butte, Three Cottonwoods, Rabbit Ear Peaks. The later generation of small business men, the race that had read Tennyson and Harold Bell Wright sought purring, soothing, or bookish names, like Idylwilde, Brookvale, Ferndale, Glenwood, Rosemont, Montrose; or some bit of cleverness to scrawl upon a cabin door, like Seldom Inn or the Jazz Whisper. Many of the pioneer names they made over. They turned Skunk Canyon into Bluebell, Red Bull Draw into Antelope Glen. A prize was offered for a name for an upland park; and the best that came forth was Panorama. The greatest modern triumph was Mount Sanitas, triumph because people could really be persuaded to repeat the word, and the mountain thus libeled is standing yet. One has only to let the mind sweep along in time, from the earliest Spanish names that blazoned the snowy peaks with memorials of Christ and the saints: Sangre de Christo, San Miguel, San Juan; from the Indian names of as stern dignity as that of the hills themselves: Navaho, Arickaree, Ogiala; from the pioneer names which, lacking dignity, had still the smack of an outdoor energetic life: Powderhorn, Dripping Rock, Lone Pine; to the culmination in Ingleside, Sanitas, to get an impression of a late generation feeble in invention, yawning beside the fire, jaded by comforts the frontier never knew, reading the ten best sellers, tired and tiresome. The pioneer, if we are to believe a hundred legends, was a prince in hospitality, and scorned to take a penny. His sons show an increasing desire to take all they can get. Such comparisons lead one to believe, not that the race has degenerated, but that it has at least passed from an adventurous, generous, impulsive life to a shrewdly reasoned, narrow one. The mind of the frontiersman occupied itself with uncounted herds of cattle ranging over ten square miles of pasture, with the need for bridging a roaring forest stream, his only domestic care being to provide the four staples—whiskey, coffee, bacon, bread. The modern mind is occupied with minute complexities and hesitancies: whether the salad shall have caper sauce or only mayonnaise, whether to play bridge whist or see Salome in the movies, and (this particularly) what the neighbors think about it all. In the face of natural beauty that towers half up the sky, it is still possible for human nature to be servile. In streets pleasant with flowering holyhocks under the beetling mountains gossips meet and snigger, repeat contemptible trivialities, virulent pin-pricks of rumor, concealed weapon of enslaved minds. Blue through the orchard-tops, eagle-haunted summits shimmer in the slant of sun, or darken with forests and the purple shadows of clouds, home of mystery and adventure, a challenge to the imagination forever. In front of a barbershop a man buries his head in the Denver Post, the most ill-mannered and vindictive yellow newspaper that money can buy. The tragedy of Colorado is that her race cannot measure up to the scene which it inherits. The stage is set for heroic action, or a theme of beauty, but the actors are raising the room rent or winding the phonograph. The race is dwarfed by the epic mountain theater where its life is cast.

Or do we deceive ourselves in making sharp the contrast between two generations—one romantic, dare-devil, openhearted, the other humdrum, nicely moral, calculating? Is the difference only subjective, our mistaken feeling that the race has changed? Or is it part subjective and part actual? Was the pioneer truly a "prince of hospitality?" Was he not, as much as any now, a conniving rascal, except that we have chosen to forget the petty element and remember only the glorious feature of his rascality? Was his era a true youth of the race, or only the rawness (often mistaken for youth) of an old race greedy for gold? Was his largeness of spirit born only of speculation, waste, wealth easily got? Do boarding-house-keepers lack strong will, generous impulse, the free, large mind we attribute to the earlier day? If we push the inquiry only a little, we find qualities of the pioneer which are active at the present time. Even the wildness of the frontier reappears in curious ways. For let the news fly of tungsten or oil shales discovered, or free lands opened in remote corners of the State, and the old fever returns, the phenomena of the frontier repeat themselves on a smaller scale; the same frenzy is astir as when George Jackson discovered gold in Idaho Springs. Exactly as in 1859 one may hear men say: "Here's where we make a strike. Let's drop all, take bag and baggage, and go." The outdoor tradition, too, maintains itself in the midst of an indoor age. Camping, anywhere, is a natural impulse; but in Colorado it is a mania, a compelling influence in the blood, perpetuating in men the ways of their fathers who tramped the granite peaks and slept under the blazing stars. The expansiveness of the gold-mining era, its frankness, its democracy, its humor are met today in unlikely places, even in the summer hotels. The Western landlord does not bow the knee before the tourist; he baits him, or meets him as an equal. The mountaineer does not covertly smile when the Eastern schoolmistress asks questions: he laughs aloud. "What is that feather you have in your hat?" "That, madam, is a woodchuck feather." "A woodchuck? Why, I didn't know woodchucks had feathers." "Ah, yes, madam, at certain seasons. In winter their plumage is pure white; in spring, green; in autumn, red and brown. This feather, as you can plainly see, was picked in the autumn." Thus the tourist is received, not as a lord to be fawned upon, but as a lineal descendant of the greenhorn, the tenderfoot of the earlier day.

These and other sturdy qualities of the frontier remain. Actually there has been a gain in comfort, manners, intellect. It is not reasonable to compliment one generation at the expense of an-

(Continued on Page 7)

Internal Situation In Russia Is Puzzling

WITH Premier Nikolai Lenin in a critical condition, unlikely ever to recover sufficiently to handle the reins of the Russian Soviet Government, the political situation there is puzzling. One report has it that Leon Trotzky, who used to edit a little revolutionary newspaper in New York and who is now Minister of War, will assume a military dictatorship of the country, while another declares that M. Leo Kameneff, Lenin's right-hand man and President of the Council of Ministers, already has been selected to take over the government.

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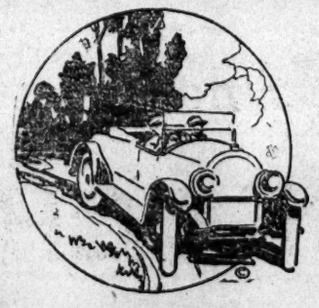

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Willys-Knight	5 Pass.	(model 1922)
Hupmobile	5 ,,	(model 1922)
Hupmobile	5 ,,	(model 1920)
Studebaker	5 ,,	(light six)
Studebaker	5 ,,	(special six)
Buick 6	5 ,,	(model 1922)
Buick 6	7 ,,	(model 1921)
Buick 4	5 ,,	(done 4,800 miles)
Essex	5 ,,	(model 1921)
Dodge	5 ,,	(model 1921)
Chandler	4 ,,	(despatch model)
Briscoe	5 ,,	(model 1921)
Citroen	5 ,,	(model 1922)
Humber	5 ,,	(model 1922)
Crossley	5 ,,	(model 1921)
Austin 20 H.P.	5 ,,	(model 1921)
Cubitt	5 ,,	(model 1921)
ROADSTERS		
Buick 6	Roadster	(model 1921)
Dodge	,,	(model 1921)
Studebaker	,,	(light six)
Dixie-Flyer	,,	(run 3,500 miles)
Scripps-Booth 6	,,	(latest model)
Benn	,,	(model 1921)
Francon	,,	(model 1922)
Morris-Oxford	,,	(model 1921)
Singer		(just as new)
LIMOUSINES AND COUPES		
Panhard	Limousines	(model 1922)
Delage	,,	(latest model)
Berliet	,,	(home body)
Haynes	,,	(model 1921)
Studebaker	,,	(used five months)
Buick 6	,,	(model 1920)
Essex	,,	(model 1921)

In Shanghai "Used Cars" Are Different—

At Home the words "Used Car" are usually associated with a car which has outlived its usefulness.

But not in Shanghai—

Here, dozens of car-owners go on leave or are transferred every month. They sell their cars before leaving and as we are the largest dealers in used cars in China we get the first choice.

An Auto Castle Used Car is usually in better trim and smoother running than a new car. See us.

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Colorado: Two Generations

(Continued from Page 6)

other. Both share certain virtues. Both have in common many faults. The raw, wealth-greedy pioneer could not mine ores less rich than forty dollars a ton; more than half his gold he wasted in the process of extraction. He slaughtered part of the forests and set fire to the rest. He impoverished the soil. He could only exploit nature, rob her, and he sometimes robbed his fellowmen. He record is a continuous story of colossal waste. And the son of the raw pioneer is still an exploiter, except that he has no bonanza or forest, easily accessible, rich, to waste. It takes hard work and thought to exploit ten-dollar ore, without labor wars. He therefore sinks into small business, establishes a factory in which the employees are always threatening to strike, or exploits the most available resource, the tourist. The generation that shall merit compliment, at the expense of both pioneer and present age, is one that shall conserve and build—that shall learn to extract the gold from ten-dollar poor ore, or even five-dollar ore (without labor wars into the bargain), that shall make forests grow, one foot of clear timber for every foot cut down, that shall return chemical values to the soil and conserve the moisture of the arid lands, that shall conserve childhood and manhood, that shall establish tolerable factories, and make the conditions of industry human.

Colorado as an industrial battlefield has furnished the nation at intervals during thirty years with spectacles of violence amounting almost to civil war. The most bitter conflict was the coal strike of 1914, directed against the Rockefeller interests, marked by brutality on the part of both operators and miners. The culmination was Ludlow, a settlement of wretched tents and hovels on the bare prairie where more than twenty miners and women and children lost their lives. Ludlow is the contribution of Colorado to the list of scenes of industrial terror, the black list that includes Homestead, and Herrin, and grows longer year by year. One feels the tragedy of such warfare less keenly when any permanent good results, and the lessons of the strike of 1914 were not lost. The operators undertook to improve the conditions of living at the camps, and succeeded beyond anyone's expectation. More important still, the public conscience was, at last, profoundly stirred. The most amazing feature of economic struggles is the haste with which public opinion jumps to a conclusion on the first false rumor, and the reluctant slowness with which it arrives, when the facts are sifted, at a just decision. The question public opinion immediately asked concerning Ludlow was, who fired the first shot? Popular judgment was based largely on this question; yet it was a cheap and superficial inquiry. The underlying issue was not who fired the first shot, or even who accumulated guns and bullets. The issue was, what grievances and tyrannies had accumulated, over a period of years, that could make men want to break the law.

Other ugly social phenomena occur in Colorado, as elsewhere, and the wonder is not so much that they occur as that they are so little regarded or remedied. Abuses of political power pass usually without much protest. Mineral and timber lands, sources of water power, are unscrupulously gobbled up; the beet-sugar corporations haggle to escape taxes. Freedom of speech is so far from being realised that a labor organiser, scheduled to give in Denver the same speech he had delivered in Eastern cities, was seized by police and dumped across the border upon a neighbor State. A millionaire makes a present of a building to some college and nominates himself for the United States Senate. Educational institutions have been a football of politics since the founding of the State in 1876. In those earliest days when institutions were passed out as plums by the legislature, Canon City, so the story goes was offered a choice; she might have either the penitentiary or the university. And looking on society as it was then constituted, Canon City chose the institution which was already a thriving concern, and whose future was not threatened with uncertainty. She elected to take the penitentiary, and the State university fell into the lap of Boulder. The penitentiary has today only one-third as many inmates as the university has students. One may smile, indeed; but it is perhaps too early to laugh. Canon City's day may come, if the citizen lets public issues drift. For his attitude appears on first observation to be this: Let the politicians be as vicious as they please; business is good, our scenery matchless, the climate perfect. The physical conditions of life are so pleasant that he is deceived into the belief that the world is going well, when so far as the social aspect is concerned it may be going badly, and going fast. From his mountain vantage ship subsidies and tariffs seem small disputes of lowland minds. The hills lull the senses with a false impression of security.

But this view of her citizenship is only half the truth. Colorado adopted the eight-hour day, equal suffrage, prohibition, and had ceased to talk about them before they became national issues. For every name of ill odor, like that of Guggenheim, there is some brilliant name, like that of Judge Ben B. Lindsey, whose juvenile court was one of the first and best of its kind, or that of Miss Emily Griffith, whose Opportunity School in Denver is a model for a new idea in education. Neither the Republican nor the Democratic Party has been able to maintain control of the State, the vote shifting from one to the other according to the issue. Whenever money and privilege become insolent, the people overstep party lines and elect a liberal governor, even an advanced liberal of the type of William E. Sweet. Whenever the political hierarchies of Denver become flagrantly, notoriously corrupt, the district attorney, Philip Van Cise, leads a popular revolt, arrests a score of speculators, confidence men, tourist-fleecers to our large and comfortable penitentiary.

The Western mind still overrides not only trifles, but hardships, the downright slaps of fate. Things which loom large on the horizon in New England, like a misspelled word, or a breach of formal etiquette, or exclusion from a social set, or even losing a job, give short pause in the rush of Western progress. Here where distances are vast, where between bristling mountain ranges the eye sweeps over valleys deep and wide, into which a Delaware or Rhode Island could be dropped and never missed, the frontier habit of thinking in big terms persists in some measure despite the trivial occupations of a modern day; the imagination, surrounded by scenes of beauty, flatters itself with the delusion that human nature is largely good also, and that what is not good can be dismissed with a clutter of other useless things not worth one sober thought.

The climate encourages this large and easy way of taking life. The greatest distinguishing feature of the State is a subtle atmospheric stimulus, hardly capable of description, further than to say that its immediate effect, experienced by everyone, is a feeling of buoyancy. The clear, dry air prolongs one's cheerfullest moods, releases energy. Its extreme effect is even a kind of nervousness. The phlegmatic, plodding human creature often found in Mississippi Valley regions of sticky days and muggy nights hardly exist in the mountain States; the usual temperament of the high altitude is sanguine, buoyant, excitable. The teamster shouts a greeting to every stranger in the road; in commercial clubs business men extend the hand before they think of introductions; in a few weeks one calls a new-made friend by his first name. In every physical aspect the country is one of light and color. Nowhere is one confronted by any moldy symbol of decay. Reaping machines remain in the field for weeks without danger of rust; an unroofed wooden house endures without rot the weather of two decades. The cliff-dwellings stand much as they did centuries before the white man turned his thought toward America, not ruins in any usual sense of the word; the charred sticks on their hearthstones look like embers of fires extinguished yesterday. Even the graveyards assume a cheerful appearance, always small, with glistening sharp corners of new stone, no lichen, no tarnishment of decay, no moldering wall, no biting of the tooth of years.

At the end of September there is a freakish burst of weather, a premature frost, or a flurry of snow on the range. The last of the tourists, fearful, get their reservations, and in Colorado Springs and Loveland the outgoing trunks are piled high as the station roof. Then only does one see the outdoor world at its best. From mid-September to mid-December is an interval for which Indian summer is too pale a word. The mountains, as if to make ridiculous the flight of tourists, assume another mood, and cloak themselves with color. In the first weeks of October the quaking aspens on the higher summits turn, interlacing their yellow and gold fantastically with the dark green of the pines. Every night the frost descends; every morning the margin of color creeps lower until it reaches the plain; the maples glow, the sumac bushes are like flame. Everywhere this glimmer of leaves is seen through a blue veil; a vapor, whether from moisture or smoke of forest fires drifts across every valley. The mountains, cut from their base, appear to float upon the vapory element; ridge behind ridge they lie, each outlined in a deeper shade of blue; the steep remotest peaks lose themselves in clouds, or hang suspended in the sky. Threads of gossamer drift free; the wings of insects glitter; the sounds of railways, of city traffic, of hammers building new homes come back from the cliff in echoes miraculously far off.

In a small college town beneath these mountains young men and women pass in merry groups. "How many students do you have on the hill this term," "Two thousand seven hundred now." Yet there are scores of men living who remember to have seen herds of elk pasturing on the open prairie where now the university stands. The suburbs reach toward the mountains, and far beyond the last house concrete walks pierce the surveyed field, and streets are ready for travel, as if no one made question of growth. Hammers ring out clear; a new bungalow is going up; the owner stands in the street to watch. "Isn't the air crisp and clean?" he volunteers. And after a moment's talk: "You wouldn't think, to see me now, that I'd ever had weak lungs. Why, before I left Chicago, the doctors told me I had just two months to live. I came out here to die." "Well, did you?" A grin is his first answer. "Not very fast. That was—let me see; forget—ten long years ago." The hammers rap more lustily; a meadow lark, in sheer defiance of the calendar, trills a downward slur of notes; an irrigation ditch flows by, brimming full. Some children play beside it, building with little stones, the same red stones that tinge the mountain ramparts and give the State its name, building elaborate ground plans, one after the other, on a scale too ambitious to be finished. Children of a third generation, heedless of the voice of time.

Russia May Execute Patriarch

SOVIET Russia, which shocked the sensibilities of the whole civilised world by executing Monsignor Budkewicz, Vicar-General of the Roman Catholic Church in Russia, is likely to add another to its monstrous crimes by executing His Holiness Tikhon, Patriarch of All Russia, head of the Greek Catholic Church. The trial of the Patriarch had been set for April 10, but was postponed when the European Powers notified the Soviet they would break off all negotiations with Russia if the Patriarch were condemned to death. The wave of indignation that swept the world over the death of Monsignor Budkewicz does not seem to have stopped the Bolshevik desire for the blood of prelates. The charges against Tikhon are similar to those against the Roman Catholic clergy.

Camels Losing Out, Autos Taking Places

Washington, (by mail).—The Department of Commerce has received a dispatch from Consul Raymond Davis at Aden, Arabia, saying that an automobile has at last supplanted the camel as a mail and passenger carrier between Djibouti and Zeila, over the hot sands of Arabia.

A lightweight American car has covered the distance of about sixty kilometers in four hours, carrying important business mail. The usual camel caravan takes a whole day for the trip.

The fare charged is 300 francs a round trip, if made in one day, and 400 francs if the passenger stays over night at one of the termini.

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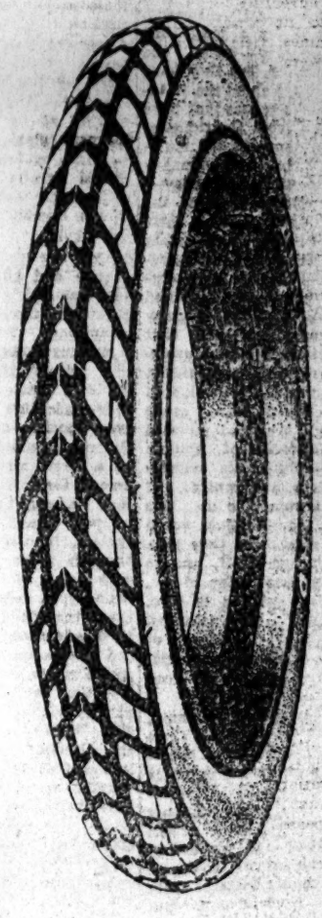

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Where Evolution Stands Today

BY VERNON KELLOG

Perhaps it is not a bad thing that Mr. Bryan and the Fundamentalists are stirring up matters about evolution, and hence stirring up the evolutionists to interrupt for a moment their evolutionary research in order to take stock of their present knowledge, and to tell the public, in more or less intelligible language, just where evolution stands now. What has been learned about evolution since Darwin? What are the special things that still need to be learned?

The principal difficulty today about evolution is to know what causes it. This has, indeed, been an outstanding difficulty all along. Biologists have for a long time had no doubts at all about the reality of evolution, but they have had doubts always about the validity of the various causes that have been suggested, from the times of the Greeks to those of the mutationists and the Mendelians—which are the times of today—to explain it. Oddly enough, the anti-evolutionists have taken little advantage of this uncertainty among the evolutionists concerning the casual factors of evolution. They have mostly devoted themselves to affirming dogmatically, or trying to prove, that there is no such thing as evolution; at least, and particularly, no such thing as the evolution of man. They could have made more trouble if they had stressed more the differences of opinion among the evolutionists regarding the causes and control of evolution. However, to do this effectively, of course, they would have had to give more time to a study of evolution itself, and to the biologists' knowledge of it, than they seem willing to give. But, under any circumstances, any present-day discussion of evolution must include a special attention to the status of our knowledge of its causes.

I carefully say causes, not cause, for it is quite certain that there is no one thing alone that causes evolution. There are certainly several or many casual factors of evolution, that work together in combination. Some of these factors we know, and we understand something of the co-operative relation among some of these known factors of evolution. But some of the secrets of the combined working of the known factors we do not know, and, in addition, we almost certainly do not know some of the factors themselves. The "unknown factors of evolution" are the biologists' great riddle today.

But—let me repeat—because the biologists do not know, or only partially know, the causes of evolution, to assume for this that they have any doubts at all of the reality of evolution, would be to assume what is not true. I do not know of a single living biologist of high repute—and I do not determine repute on a required basis of a belief in evolution!—who does not believe in evolution as a proved part of scientific knowledge. It is as well-proved a part as many other parts of this knowledge that we all readily accept.

Since Darwin's days much has been added to our knowledge of the facts about the manner and the effect of evolution, but only two important new alleged causal factors have been presented for consideration as primary causes of evolution; these are mutations and Mendelian inheritance. Neither has had any general acceptance as sufficient explanation of either species-forming or ordinate fundamental problems of organic evolution. In this same post-Darwinian period, also, the two most important explanations of evolution current in Darwin's time, namely, Lamarckism, or the inheritance of acquired characters, and Darwinism, or natural and sexual selection, have been weakened rather than strengthened as sufficient causes of evolution. Hence we are in the curious position of knowing now much more about evolution than was known fifty and sixty years ago, but of feeling much less confident that we know the causes of evolution. If this is ammunition for the anti-evolutionists let them make what use of it they can. We can afford to be honest.

The two basic co-ordinate phenomena which any casual explanation of evolution must explain satisfyingly are, first, the great number and variety of plant and animal kinds (species), and second, the adaptation, often remarkably precise, of these species, in both structure and function, to a great variety of environment. Any satisfactory explanation of evolution must explain both of these actually existing phenomena. Both Lamarck and Darwin faced this necessity squarely.

Lamarck's explanation is simple and plausible. Basing itself on the familar fact that plant or animal individuals do become adaptively modified during their life-time in response to environmental conditions, it assumes that such individually acquired changes or characters are passed on, in some degree, by heredity to the offspring of these individuals which in turn further change and pass on their changes by heredity, and so on through succeeding generations until new types of species and increased degrees of adaptation or fitness result.

A plausible explanation, but one wholly dependent on the "inheritance of acquired characters," which, unfortunately, does not seem to happen. Both extensive observation and intensive experimentation unite in shattering this absolutely essential assumption in the Lamarckian explanation of evolution. The germ plasm from which new individuals arise is so distinct from the rest of the body in the parent individual, so protected from the influence of external conditions or of local changes in other body parts, that there seems to be no means for causing it to produce in its development into new individuals a replica of the local changes suffered by the parent body in its life-time. And this conclusion, arrived at by modern study of the germ plasm and heredity mechanism, is confirmed by the observed results of completed development. Acquired characters, in the Lamarckian sense, are not inherited.

Darwin's explanation of species-change and adaptation is based, like Lamarck's, on both certain observed facts and certain assumptions. Small spontaneous fortuitous variations appear in all new individuals born—this is an observed fact—and there is an over-production of young by every species—another fact. Hence Darwin assumed that there will be a severe struggle for existence among these young for place and food among themselves and in competition with the young of other species, in the course of which struggle these small variations will play a life-preserving or life-losing role, depending on whether these variations are advantageous or disadvantageous in the face of the environment. Those young which are better, even very slightly better, equipped for this struggle, by virtue of their variations, this "better" being therefore in the direction of fitness, will win in the struggle and leave offspring varying as themselves—assuming these variations to be inherited—while the others will be extinguished together with their disadvantageous variations. By cumulation through generations this "natural selection" will result in species-change and increasing adaptation.

Also a plausible explanation, but also much weakened, if not shattered, by the results of modern biological study, which have shown that many of these small variations are not inherited. They are merely fluctuations around a mean to which mean the offspring tend constantly to return. Also it is asking too much to ascribe a life or death-determining value to these minute variations despite any conceivable intensity of the struggle for existence. Indeed, most of the species differences—let alone the individual differences—among such animals as the insects and others represented by large numbers of species, are of a kind which require a very lively imagination to see as differences of life—and death—determining value. There is a large family of little beetles called lady-bird beetles among which the different species are recognised by very slight differences in the number or size or color of minute spots on the wing covers. Similarly many little flies are distinguished as to species by the number and size of small bristles on the back, and small differences in wing-venation. One often needs a hand lens to distinguish them. Now are these differences, which we have to reinforce our eyes to see, going to decide whether a toad or lizard or insect-eating bird sees and devours, or does not see and devour, individuals of one rather than another of these insect kinds, or, even more fantastic, one individual rather than another both belonging to one species and differing from each other by even more microscopic variations?

Mutations are larger variations which are undoubtedly heritable. But they are, so far as much careful observation goes to show, not abundant, nor can they be assumed to be adaptive in character. They may be so pathologic or abnormal as to insure early death to the individual showing them, and to that extent are "selected out." That is, the very bad ones get extinguished, but if not too bad they may persist and really establish a new species. That they actually do this is proof that it is not merely the fittest which survive: it is the just sufficiently fit who survive. But to explain the extraordinary, precise adaptations of orchids and other insect-pollinated flowers to their insect visitors, and the equally extraordinary adaptations of these visitors to their plant hosts, or the remarkable adaptations of parasites, or of protectively-colored and patterned butterflies and moths, mutations are simply hopeless.

Then there is the offered explanation of the origin of new species or races through hybridisation in Nature and the juggling of characters and character combination through Mendelian inheritance. Here again it is only the origin of new kinds of plants or animals, and not adaptations, which are explained—if anything at all is explained. Only one-half of the evolution problem is even approached by the Mendelian explainers.

This sounds discouraging for the evolutionists. But it really is discouraging only to the seekers after the causes of evolution. Every year the old proofs of evolution are reconfirmed and new ones found. Evolution is proved by all the evidence of comparative anatomy, embryology, paleontology, and geographical distribution, evidence which increases in amount every year. The evidence science alone is sufficient to prove evolution; from them all together it is overwhelming.

All this applies to the evolution of man as well as to the evolution of the plants and lower animals. The old evidence of human evolution from lower animal forms, based chiefly on comparative anatomy and embryology and the existence and suggestion of various living human types, has been in recent times especially confirmed by the numerous finds of the fossils of prehistoric, anciently prehistoric, man. The series from Pithecanthropus to Homo sapiens is being steadily revealed with every promise of the early future filling in of the remaining gaps. There has been also, in recent times, a notable addition to the proof of man's relationships to other animals from any one of these fields of through physiological discoveries, especially those relating to blood characters.

But the candid examiner and weigher of these facts, these additional evidences are only surplusage. Huxley had enough evidence to convince any fair-minded persons. Without ever seeing the relics of Pithecanthropus or Glacial Time man we could yet be certain of man's evolution. Seeing them is to see him actually evolving. Just as seeing the horse series from little five-toed Eonippus of early Tertiary Times, through later and larger fourtoed Orohippus, and still later and larger Meso-hippus to one toed Equus of today, is to see the actual evolution of the horse.

The silver tongue of Bryan cannot overcome the gold of ascertained fact. But it can hypnotise many people for a longer or shorter time by its tinkling.—The New Republic.

Mrs. Ford Wouldn't Live In White House

Mrs. Henry Ford. sr.

THE Henry Ford boom for the Presidency, while yet a bit undefined, received a severe jolt when Mrs. Henry Ford told people in Georgia, where she was visiting with her husband, that she wouldn't live in the White House and that if Mr. Ford were elected he would have to go to Washington alone.

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SHANGHAI, SUN DAY JUNE 24, 1928

Japanese Take Another From Gallopers, Kingman Breaks Shoulder In Slide

By Westa

There's just one thing that saves those Japanese baseballers from a terrible roasting in these columns this morning and that is the fact, discovered only yesterday, that they are all employed on an Osaka newspaper. It seems that the owner of one of the Osaka journals—The Mainichi—is an ardent baseball fan and that the first thing he asks a guy who applies to him for a job is whether he can play baseball. If the answer is yes he goes on the payroll, regardless of whether he knows anything about the newspaper business; consequently all the former Japanese college stars are now employed on the Mainichi. They take that name "Dai Mai" from the newspaper on which they work, Dai being the Japanese word for great, and Mai being a contraction of Mainichi, or Daily News, hence Dai Mai means Great Daily News. Aren't those Japanese the progressive devils? Imagine a newspaper with a private baseball team to send galivanting around the map!

Well, seeing as these goofs are all newspaper men themselves, how are you going to roast them? Heaven knows they deserve an unmerciful lashing for the shameful manner in which they have made our Gallopers look like a bunch of ringboned, spavined and distempered old crowbates afflicted with about every malady a steed is heir to, and yet how are you going to come right out in cold print and say so, when they are all newspaper guys themselves, with every facility for coming right back at you". And, in Japanese, at that. Who wants a flock of Japanese epithets heaved at his bean? If Herby Gallop will arrange to have all their arms amputated, so they can't use their typewriters when they get back home, he can use these columns to bawl them out as they deserve to be.

The score at yesterday's massacre was 4 to 1, which means the migration of a lot of silverware.

The party yesterday was a beautiful thing to look upon—if you wore a kimona and had getas on your feet. But if you were out there all dolled up in foreign clothes it was a matter of some difficulty to extract any enjoyment out of the proceedings.

The Japanese Literary association began to get busy in the third session, when Ono, their pitcher, cracked out a single. Kawagoe was out on a weak tap to Bills, after which young Mr. Taylor's flivver stopped absolutely dead and refused to fliv despite all his efforts to get it going again. Four clean hits in a row followed in quick concussion, with three runs resulting. They were enough, plenty, sufficient—a super abundance, in fact, as the best our gang could do was one lone tally, which was manufactured at far more expense than it was worth, as events proved.

In the sixth, after Pepper had singled and stolen Captain Kingman cracked out a beautiful single to right center on which Pepper scored, pulled up. The skipper, in trying to stretch the hit, slid madly into second and when the dust cleared away it was seen that he was hurt. He got up quickly and walked to the bench but later it was announced that his shoulder had been broken. This will keep him out of the game for a month.

It simply wasn't Taylor's day. The Japanese hit everything he offered, and while their hits total isn't so large it would have been except for some really astonishing fielding on the part of Freddy Bills. The shortstopper had eleven hard chances, ten of which he accepted. Had it not been for this superfine defense work on the part of Freddy "Tay" would have been pounded all over the lot.

To show completely the editors had us Buffaloed, the detailed score shows that they retired the side in order six out of nine times. That kind of hitting won't win many ball games.

Dai Mai	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Takasu, cf	4	0	2	2	1	0
Kutsumi, 1b 2b	4	0	1	1	0	0
Takahama, rf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Koshimoto, 2b 1b	3	0	1	9	1	0
Kusaka, 3b	4	0	0	0	0	0
Mori, c	4	0	0	11	0	0
Ono, p	4	2	2	0	7	0
Kawagoe, lf	4	1	0	1	0	0
S. Utsumi, ss	3	1	1	2	0	0
Totals	34	4	8	27	9	0

Shanghai	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Bills, ss	4	0	0	3	7	1
Pepper, cf	4	1	1	0	0	0
Kingman, 1b	3	0	1	6	1	0
Wall, lf	1	0	0	0	0	0
Scott, lf 1b	3	0	1	7	0	0
Posnocki, cf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Thatch, 2b	3	0	0	0	0	0
Holliday, 3b	2	0	0	0	0	2
Howland, 3b	1	0	0	1	0	0
Cary, c	3	0	1	9	1	0
Taylor, p	3	0	0	1	1	1
Totals	30	1	4	27	10	4

By innings:										
Dai Mai	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	—4
Shanghai	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Summary: Earned Runs, Dai Mai 2, Shanghai 1; Two base hits, Ono; First base on balls, off Taylor, Koshimoto (2), Struck out, by Taylor, K. Utsumi, Mori (2), Kawagoe (3), S. Utsumi, By Ono, Bills (3), Pepper, Wall, Scott, Posnocki (2), Holliday (2), Cary; Umpires, Stovall and O'Brien.

Baseball Notes

They are well named—they certainly have been our Main Itch since they have been here. Worse than skeeters, hey, Herby?

Freddy Bills was all over the lot, some of his stops and throws being marvels. His stop of Mori's drive in the sixth was a hair raiser, and in the fourth he chased out into Scotty's territory to pull down Ono's fly. Wonderful work.

Taylor caught Koshimoto off first in the second, due largely to marvelous co-operation of Harry Kingman's part. Harry was quick as a cat in getting the ball on him, the catch and touch being all one swift motion.

Walter Holliday was not up to his last year's form. Walter has been ill several weeks, which has kept him from practice.

Howland made a fine catch of Utsumi's foul fly in the ninth. He pulled it down while running with it.

Previous to the game the team baldheads held a mutual admiration meeting in the club house. "I claim it is caused by pressure from underneath," said Scotty. "Statistics show that there are no baldheaded men in insane asylums," said Westa. "There's no grass in Wall street," said Posnocki.

Last game of the six game series today. Scotty is the pitching probability, with Wynn there to relieve him if necessary, which won't be necessary, hey Scotty?

Harvard To Have 70 Tennis Courts By Fall

Cambridge, Mass.—Harvard plans to construct sixteen more tennis courts. A present there are fifty-four courts in use under the control of the Harvard Athletic Association. The sixteen additional ones will bring the total up to seventy.

The courts will be laid out within the practice quarter-mile track at Soldiers' Field. It is expected that they will be ready by next Fall.

The installation of the new courts will add to the popularity of tennis as a Sunday sport at Harvard, for at the present time only the seventeen courts on Soldiers' Field are available on the Sabbath. The thirty-seven others are within 1,000 feet of churches and cannot be used between 2 and 6 p.m. on Sunday.

CRICKET TODAY

There will be a cricket match on the grounds of the S.C.C. today between teams representing Jardine, Matheson and Co. Ltd., and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (Ewo and Wayfoong). Play will commence at 1:30 o'clock.

SPORT AND STAGE
BY DOMINO

RHYMES OF THE TIMES

(One of our prominent writers says: "Flirtation seldom leads to marriage for it is the married man who is the saddest flirt.")

'Tis said that flirtation's a terrible crime,
By old maids and old bachelors sage;
But still 'tis indulged in full many a time
By those of a tenderer age.

For flirtation has lost all its secret delights
For those on the wrong side of forty,
Old bachelors vow 'tis a terrible sight,
Old maids stigmatise it as naughty.

'Tis meant for the young, and not for the old,
For those who are strong, not decrepid,
For the maid ere her heart in despair has grown cold,
For the blood that is hot, and not tepid;

For the bachelor when in the prime of his youth,
For the maid with her heart still unharried;
And not for the aged with never a tooth,
Much less for the man that is married.

For the married man proves the worst of the lot
If he worship the shrine of all beauty,
O wretch! be content with what you have got,
Remember your husbandly duty.

Ne'er squeeze a maid's hand, ne'er gaze in her eyes
With a look that proclaims you a sinner,
But take sage advice, and if you'll be wise
Get home to your wife and your dinner.

And seize not a penniless bachelor's right,
You've eaten your share of the clover,
For, after the daylight comes on the black night,
Your season for flirting is over.

For old men they cannot (they would if they could)
And old maids they would but they couldn't;
But always young maids and bachelors should,
And the married men flirt but they shouldn't.

For sweet is a wealthy old aunt—when she dies;
And sweet is a Far Eastern station;
And sweet is true love, and 'tis sweet to be wise;
But sweeter than all is flirtation.

* * *

THE FAR EASTERN PLAYERS

Tim Frawley is back again after a most successful trip through India. He is now on his way to the States but before he arrives there he is to fulfil an engagement here, in Japan and in Honolulu. I saw the opening show on Friday night and enjoyed the acting immensely. All the players are good, I was not particularly struck with the play "Enter Madame."

The plays for the coming week are all in the first class. Tomorrow "My Lady Friends" is to be staged here. It is a typical Hawtrey production and won the praise of both London critics and public. I understand that Mr. Herbert Light will play the part created by Sir Charles Hawtrey. On Tuesday "Smilin' Through" will be repeated. It is a strange piece and well worth seeing. Miss Blood stars.

Let me begin a new paragraph for Wednesday's production. It is "Tea for Three." I have been doing my best to get this play for our A. D. C. since I first saw it in the U.S.A. in 1919. Byron played the lead and his part is longer in lines than the part of Hamlet. I was so fascinated with the piece that for three nights I set and thoroughly enjoyed every word. It is really as clever a bit of light comedy as I have ever seen. The dialogue is immense. The situations are great. "Tea for Three" is a laugh from start to finish. Mr. Bernard Nedell plays the lead.

On Thursday "Anna Christie" is to be repeated. Curiously enough it didn't catch on here when presented some many months ago by this company but in every other place it proved an immense draw. In London the play proved to be the hit of a season. Let me give you the opinion of a well known London critic.

"Eugene O'Neill's play 'Anna Christie' is a fine human drama. Half of it is wonderful in the extreme. The first act takes place in a low water-front drinking war saloon.

"Chris Christopherson, an old drunken, good-natured seafaring Swede, has just come in from a voyage, accompanied by one of those elderly women who calmly accept the fate which destiny has marked out for them, as well as the men who make low use of them, without bearing either the very smallest grudge. Christopherson had one child—a girl. Terrified of the sea and all that the sea means to women connected with it, he had sent her inland so that she might never fall a victim to its cruel lure. But inland Anna, the daughter, had been seduced, and later on, had been forced to take to the streets. When she meets her father again she is a young prostitute who has just come out of hospital. Her father, however, believes her to be pure and innocent.

"The drama of the second act is somewhat handicapped by the fact that it takes place on the deck of a barge in the midst of a thick fog. Thus it is somewhat trying for an audience to sit through what is little more than a long duologue between Anna and the shipwrecked Irish sailor, Mat Burke, who has just come aboard, in what is actually semi-darkness. Moreover, we cannot believe that a man just rescued from death by drowning would immediately make love to the daughter of his rescuer long before he had dried his clothes! It seems inconsistent with that sense of reality which makes the play as a whole so magnificently moving. But the third act is virtually a long duel between Anna's father, who would sooner that his daughter were dead than married to a sailor, Mat Burke, the Irishman, who loves her, and Anna, who fights for her own salvation and happiness.

"At last Anna, disgusted that she should be thus fought over, tells both men—her father and her lover—the real truth about herself. To be away from the sea has not saved her; rather it has proved her ruin. And when she has told her story, both men—each one good according to his lights—leave her in disgust to go on shore to drown their sorrow in drink. So Anna is left alone, deserted by the two human beings who might have for ever kept her away from her old life. It is a magnificently written scene, and magnificently acted by Pauline Lord as Anna, George Marion as her father, and Frank Shannon as her lover. The final act brings Anna back to her lover's arms in almost precipitate haste.

"So the play ends on one of those happy 'curtains' which

(Continued on Page 2)

County Championship Positions

County	Played	1st Inns Won	Lost	Won	Lost	Pos. Points	Points Obtained	Percentage
Notts	12	9	1	2	0	60	49	81.66
Yorkshire	12	8	1	3	0	60	46	76.66
Sussex	11	8	2	0	1	55	40	72.72
Lancashire	10	6	0	3	1	50	36	72.00
Surrey	14	8	2	2	2	70	44	62.85
Kent	10	5	3	0	2	50	25	50.00
Hampshire	9	4	3	1	1	45	22	48.88
Derbyshire	9	2	2	4	1	45	18	40.00
Middlesex	9	2	3	3	1	45	16	35.55
Somerset	9	3	4	0	2	45	15	33.33
Leicestershire	10	3	6	0	1	50	15	30.00
Warwickshire	11	3	6	0	2	55	15	27.27
Gloucestershire	11	2	6	3	1	55	14	26.45
Worcestershire	11	2	6	0	3	55	10	18.18
Glamorgan	11	1	8	1	1	55	7	12.72
Essex	10	1	6	0	3	50	5	10.00
Northamptonshire	9	0	8	1	0	45	2	4.44

Mr. M. O. Springfield

A SKETCH by Juel Madsen of the Assistant Commissioner of Police who is, perhaps, better known for his riding. "Springie up" has meant one end of a winning combination in numerous races on the local tracks.

HAVERS AND BALL TO PLAY FINAL IN GOLF TOURNEY

New British Champion Puts Out McNeill; Kirkwood Loses

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 23.—In the third round of the Glenagles Thousand Guineas Golf Tournament, Seymour (West Essex) beat the Australian, Kirkwood, by one hole; Havers beat Twine (Shooters' Hill) by three and one; McNeill beat Lockhart (Gleneagles) by eight and seven; and Ball beat Ritchie by five and four.

In the semifinal Ball beat Seymour by three and one and Havers beat McNeill by two and one.

Beckett Refuses To Fight Until His Hand Heals

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 23.—Joe Beckett has rejected the suggested new date of July 26 and has refused to meet Carpentier at any date until his hand is sound. Carpentier also consulted Sir Herbert Barker in respect of injuries to his hands sustained in the fight with Siki. Sir Herbert Barker said that Carpentier's hands were in a worse condition than those of Beckett.

Sailors To Shoot Here This Morning

A match between teams of 10 a side representing H. M. S. Hawkins and the Shanghai Scottish, S.V.C., will take place this morning at 7:30 on the Rifle Range. This is the third match between the Hawkins and the Scottish. The first was won by the Hawkins by 13 points, the second by the Scottish by 16 points. The conditions of the shoot are one sighter and seven shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards, best eight scores to count.

The Scottish will be represented by Sgt. P. Campbell, Cpl. T. W. R. Wilson, Ptes. P. G. Tate, W. A. Glover, B. G. Wilson, K. McKelvie, H. H. Donald, W. G. Cameron, R. Paterson, and A. E. Johnson.

Refuting A Statement

THE SOCCER TOUR

Sporting Editor, The China Press

Sir:—I beg space through your columns to refute some statements which have been made in the course of an article appearing in a local evening paper concerning the tour of the Chinese soccer team to Australia.

The over zealous scribe responsible for the utterings appears to have "got off on the wrong foot" in connection with the venture.

Were it not that the statements have created such a false impression in the circles concerned I would not be so anxious to refute them, but a big issue is involved.

The article predicts that the venture is doomed to failure. This is entirely wrong. It is most unlikely that the arrangements so carefully made will not be carried out.

The Southern men have been accused of breaking their word. This is also false. I resent this accusation.

I resent also the indignity placed upon the shoulders of the five Northern representatives by their being termed "mere reserves." This is as foolish as it is vicious. The men chosen from the North are the cream of the Northern players. Individually they are the equal of any players in China.

My reason for choosing the South China eleven to form the nucleus of my team is not unwise. I witnessed these lads defeat the Japanese and the Filipinos at the Far Eastern Games in Japan last month. I recognised the fine combination they have attained and thought it would be foolish to break this combination, gained by these players in the course of their experience in play against the foreigners and others in Hongkong.

My duty is to endeavor to assemble the best team, and I contend that the Southern eleven, reinforced by the best five from the North, will form a very creditable side and will establish a prestige for China in the Australian sporting world which will be worthily upheld in the future.

I am a newspaper man and appreciate zeal in my brother scribes, and I regret having to go into print to refute the statements of one of my own, who did not pay sufficient atttention to facts and relied so much upon bald statements, the outcome of imagination. I am duty bound to the lads from both South and North to resent the remarks uttered, which almost amount to accusations. I was not consulted on the matter.

The simple facts are, that the departure of the team has been delayed. They will leave early in the next month. The itinerary of games has already appeared in your columns.

Trusting you will grant me this space in order to clear the air and defend these lads, I am,

Sincerely Yours,

H. A. Millard.

Cricket Results

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 22.—At the Oval Surrey beat Sommerset by 8 wickets.

Sandham made 155 not out in Surrey's 1st innings, and Johnson made 50 and 51 for Somerset.

At Colchester Essex beat Cambridge University by 7 wickets.

In Essex's 1st inning Perrin made 70 and in the 2nd Russell made 76 and Nicholas 83. Crawley made 71 and 66 for the Varsity.

At Tonbridge Yorkshire beat Kent by 100 runs.

Kilner made 79 for Yorkshire in the 1st innings and Sutcliffe 80 in the 2nd. The Yorkshire bowler Robinson took 7 wickets for 26 in Kent's 2nd innings. Wooley made 138 for Kent in the 2nd innings.

At Buxton the West Indies beat Derbyshire on the 1st innings.

Tomorrow's Concert

The following program will be played, weather permitting, by the Municipal Band in the Public Garden tomorrow afternoon beginning at 5.30 p.m.

1. March "Near Beer" del Castello
2. Overture "Ten girls and no husbands" Suppe
3. Waltz "Weeping Willow Lane" Klickmann
4. Selection, "Lilac Time" Clutsam
5. Gavotte "When Frances dances" Verral
6. Selection "H. M. S. Pinafore" Sullivan

A. de Kryger,
Assistant Conductor.

GUNNERS AND RECS VICTORS AT CRICKET

Police Make Poor Showing, Scoring Only 39 Runs

RIVALS GET 163

Recs Defeat S.C.C. "B" Team By Wide Margin

LEAGUE MATCHES

Machine Gun Co., 163.
Police, 39.

Recreation Club 182 (6 wickets).
Cricket Club "B" 81.

The Recs beat the Cricket Club "B" on the Cricket Club ground by 101 runs. Batting first they started badly, the first pair Spencer and Ollerdessen being dismissed for 3 runs. For the first over Spencer put one up in the slips off Peck, and in the next over Ollerdessen drove in the direction of mid on and was caught by Peck off Clifford.

However, this in no way daunted the next pair who put on 50 runs before they were separated.

The batting of this side was rather dull without the brilliancy of H. B. Ollerdessen and hitting of Wilson; Divecha carried on when Willis was out caught Read, and Madar followed.

Clifford who had changed his medium deliveries to slow leg breaks met with no luck so tried a double change with Read and Carr, the former clean bowling Madar in his 2nd over.

Bhoora was in next, but seemed to have lost some of his old form. Peck who was put on again bowled him after scoring 4 runs.

Then Clarke came in and for 45 minutes he and Divecha resisted the attack of Peck and Read's medium to fast bowling and Clifford's slows, Divecha playing Clifford's bowling extraordinarily well.

Muriel was also tried and seemed to worry the batsmen most.

At 10 minutes to 5, Clarke was tempted by a slow one from Peck; he missed it, and was caught behind the wicket by Bichard.

The Cricket Club "B" eleven followed on soon and Moule and Bichard opened the innings. As in the Recs' innings the start was disastrous. Moule faced the bowling and was bowled by Wilson with the first ball of the innings.

Bathurst came in and he and Bichard put on 56 for the 2nd wicket. It was the most lively hitting of the afternoon, specially Bathurst's. Bichard after scoring 16 broke up the partnership, being bowled by Ollerdessen.

Bathurst soon followed being bowled by a perfect ball by Wilson, having scored 28.

Then came the collapse and no one else reached double figures, the innings closing after an hour and 5 minutes play for 81 runs. Wilson at times was unplayable, taking 6 wickets for 33 runs, his last 3 wickets in 11 balls. C. E. Ollerdessen also bowled well taking 4 wickets for 32.

The detailed scores:

RECS

Rev. C. E. Spencer, ct. Smedley, b. Peck	1
H. B. Ollerdessen, ct. Peck, b. Clifford	2
M. J. Divecha, not out	35
A. J. Willis, ct. Read, b. Clifford	26
Madar, b. Read	14
C. H. Bhoora, b. Peck	6
A. J. Clark, ct. Bichard, b. Peck	45
W. T. Manley, T. G. Main, T. W. R. Wilson, C. E. Ollerdessen, (did not bat)	0
Extras	4
Total for wickets	133

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
H. C. B. Peck	20.4	5	62	3
W. C. G. Clifford	19	4	71	3
W. S. Read	10	1	23	1
I. Carr	4	1	13	0
H. E. Muriel	5	1	8	0

CLUB ELEVEN

W. H. Moule, b. Wilson	0
G. F. H. Bichard, b. Ollerdessen	16
E. Bathurst, b. Wilson	28
W. C. G. Clifford, b. Ollerdessen	5
H. E. Muriel, b. Ollerdessen	0
J. H. Raikes, b. Ollerdessen	8
G. O. Nicholl, b. Wilson	0
W. S. Read, ct. Clark, b. Wilson	0
C. Carr, b. Ollerdessen	2
W. H. Smedley, not out	0

H. C. Peck, b. Wilson 6
Extras 16

Total 81

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
T. W. Wilson	22	2	33	6
C. M. Cliersdesmon	9	1	32	4

The other League game was between the Machine Gunners and the Police, resulting in a decisive win for the Gunners, by 121 runs. The Machine Gun Co. won the toss and batted first. No one was outstanding, but practice at the nets showed the team in good form.

Hayward and Hansell who went in first made 44 and 35 respectively, and Leach who went in 2nd wicket down 34. Nobody else did much and the innings closed for the good looking score of 163. o.7m.

The Police who were without the services of Capt. E. I. M. Barrett and F. L. Wainwright showed no opposition whatsoever.

Quayle made the highest score of 10. Leach was all over them and took 6 wickets for 12 runs in 11.4 overs which included 6 maidens.

MACHINE GUN CO.

A. W. Hayward, ct. Quayle, b. Muller 44
W. N. Hansell, ct. Doyle, b. Sale 35
E. R. Duckitt, b. Muller 1
D. W. Leach, ct., sub. and b. Sale 34
W. C. Bailey, c. and b. Isaacs 0
H. C. Baker, b. Widdup 15
L. Goldman, b. Widdup 13
A. E. Green, not out 8
H. Rogerson, ct. Quayle, b. Muller 0
T. L. Rawsthorne, ct. Sale, b. Widdup 3
F. C. Farnes, ct. Doyle, b. Muller 2
Extras 8

Total 163

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
Quayle	9	1	31	0
Isaacs	10	0	34	1
Muller	9.2	0	35	3
Sale	12	0	36	2
Widdup	4	0	19	4

POLICE XI

Widdup, b. Leach 4
Quayle, ct. Rawsthorne, b. Leach 10
Cooper, ct. Rogerson b. Leach 4
Muller, b. Rawsthorne 8
Daubis, b. Leach 0
Doyle, b. Rawsthorne 0
Watson, ct. Bailey, b. Rawsthorne 0
Sale, b. Leach 6
Isaacs, not out 4
Fairbairn, c. and b. Leach .. 0
Extras 3

Total 29

Bowling Analysis

	O	M	R	W
Rawsthorne	17	1	25	3
Leach	11.4	6	12	6

Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

convince nobody of their appropriateness, and I fancy will only please those playgoers for whom such a realistic play as Anna Christie will not appeal. And yet the play, even as it stands, is one of the most powerful and most moving that London has seen for years. And the acting is fully equal to the play. Pauline Lord's performance as Anna is undoubtedly the acting sensation of the season; but scarcely less remarkable is the performance by George Marion as her father and that of Frank Shannon as her Irish lover—the least convincing character in the play, because exaggerated and almost grossly overdrawn. Among the rest of the company, Mildred Beverley's drunken harlot in the first act is the most memorable."

THE STADIUM

My remarks about Knute Hansen seem to have caused some unpleasantness. The Manager of the Stadium writes at length a defence of this boxer. The last sentence in the letter unconsciously summarises my attitude exactly. He says: "For the love of Mike give Knute a chance." My dear Mister Manager that is what I am advocating. You come along, or your announcers do, and proclaim Knute as a world contender for the heavyweight championship. For some reason or other it is natural that Jack Dempsey's name comes into the picture since he at present occupies that exalted position. I have also seen it written—not by me—and pronounced, that Knute hoped to get a crack at Jack. I sincerely hope he will. But why give Jack a crack at him, just yet?

I repeat that Knute Hansen is a finely built and clean sportsman. He has all the physical advantages to carry him the long way to his goal—the long way that Dempsey had to travel. What I suggested was that for the nonce you cut out the World Contender stuff and give Knute a chance with the public. You surely must be aware that the announcement is generally greeted with a smile and if Knute is sensitive he resents it. Just listen to the comments upon these announcements and you will be convinced that Knute stands a better chance with the crowd and against unpopularity if he appears just as himself—a finely built man. The further Knute Hansen goes in the championship race the better we shall feel and he can take it that he has behind him all our local sportsmen.

We should like to see him get all the work possible in the ring, and his youth—I understand he is only 19—is all in his favor. Meanwhile, there are some men who have fought through to the contender class and who, necessarily, come before Hansen. Dempsey fought and whipped every contender before public judgment accorded him a chance with Willard. And Dempsey improved with every fight. That is what Knute needs—lots of fighting. Meanwhile I object to his being announced as a contender. He has yet to fight his way into that class, and it is my sincere hope that he will do so. And if he is only 19 he has a better chance and a better physique than Dempsey had at that age. Go to it Knute!

Kearns Calls Gibbons Best Boxer In World

Shelby, Mont., May 23.—Dempsey faces the "hardest fight of his career" in his bout with Gibbons July 4, it was declared today by Jack Kearns, manager for the champion. Kearns was the guest today at a luncheon of the Chamber of Commerce of this city.

Dempsey is "up against the hardest fight of his career," because Gibbons is a hard hitter and the "best boxer in the world," Kearns said, and he almost stated that if the fight went over as it looks it would he would "not be surprised" to see the winner and Harry Wills fight for the championship here Labor Day. Kearns stated that since signing the articles he had been offered a half million dollars to stage the Dempsey-Gibbons battle at the Polo Grounds in New York. He did not state, however, who made the offer.

British Team To Visit America To Try For Cup

Philadelphia, May 23.—England will come to America next year in quest of the International Polo cup, which Meadowbrook won at Hurlingham in 1921 and brought back to this country. The match will be played in the autumn instead of June. This is a concession made by the National Polo Association to Great Britain, but it is not to establish a precedent.

Players who will likely comprise the British team next year will not be able to get away from business and their Government duties in the spring. Nor would they be able to ship their ponies so early in the year.

Great Britain does not intend to wait until 1924 to test its polo against America. There will be an invasion by two British teams during the late summer.

The Seventeenth Lancers, consisting of Col. H. A. Tompkinson, Col Melville, Major Turner and Major Vivian W. Lockett have arranged to sail for this country with their ponies in August. Col. Guest has formed a team composed of Major Fitzhornsby, Lord Wodehouse, Major F. W. Barrett and himself.

Then there will be a possible visit of a team from India, which has been formed by Count Jean de Marco. This team is scheduled to play in England and has been invited to continue its trip to the United States.

These teams will make up a season of international polo in Philadelphia and New York fields similar to last autumn, when the Argentine, Anglo-American and Irish teams played at Rumson, Meadow Brook and this city.

Col. Guest communicated with Chairman Louis E. Stoddard of the National Association and the arrangements were concluded quickly.

College Baseball

Princeton, May 23.—Princeton maintained its unbroken series of baseball victories by defeating the Syracuse team, 9 to 6, on Varsity Field here this afternoon. This was the eighteenth Princeton victory. Charlie Caldwell, who scored a signal triumph over Holy Cross, pitched well in the pinches against the Orange nine, besides contributing a handsome homer to the hit column.

* * *

New Haven, May 23.—The Yale nine staged terrific eighth and ninth inning rallies this afternoon, but the four tallies which resulted were insufficient to overcome the six run lead which Colgate had earned earlier and an 8 to 6 defeat was handed to the Blue as a result.

* * *

Ithaca, N. Y., May 23.—Cornell beat Hamilton by a 6 to 1 score this afternoon. Brown, a new sophomore pitcher, held the visitors to three hits and fanned eleven.

* * *

Annapolis, Md., May 23.—The Naval Academy won from Gettysburg in a long, drawn out game here this afternoon by a to 5. Wise, who pitched a 7 to 0 victory over the Navy last year, retired of the first inning after he had passed three batsmen and been hit for a single and triple.

* * *

West Point, May 23.—Army beat Delaware, 14 to 6, today in a loosely played game.

* * *

Worcester, Mass., May 23.—In the weirdest game seen here this season Holy Cross swamped Springfield training School this afternoon, 24 to 1. The Purple sluggers hit almost at will, gathering 23 hits for total of 30 bases.

OTHER GAMES

Penn, 1; Bates, 0.
Swarthmore, 4; Ursinus, 2.
Connecticut A. C., 8; Trinity, 0.
Bowdoin, 10; Colby, 5.
Villanova, 4; Lehigh, 3 (12 innings).
Yale freshmen, 10; Goddard Academy, 1.
Dartmouth, 8; Vermont, 7.
West Virginia, 6; Pitsburgh, 2.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

I HEAR THAT GUS IS HOME - HE AIN'T FEELIN' WELL
NOT KIN YA 'XPECT HE'S IN THAT STORE OF HIS ALL THE TIME - HE DON'T GET NO FRESH AIR AT ALL
HE OUGHTA EXERCISE MORE - HE DON'T DO NO WALKIN'
AN' THEN HE'S FULLA THAT PIPE SMOKE FROM THE GANG IN HIS STORE -
THAT'S THE CANARY'S ANTLERS AIN'T IT?
INDOOR SPORTS
LISTENING TO THE BOYS AT THE IDLE HOUR PINOCHLE CLUB EXPLAIN WHY GUS IS SICK.

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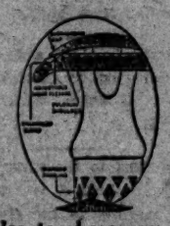

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DAYTON Steel Racquet

The tubular steel frame cannot warp, crack or break. It will never require a press.
The strings of smooth twisted steel wire cannot be cut or broken in hard play and will never break due to dampness. The racquet can even be played in the rain.
The Dayton Steel Racquet is made in the standard weights, has the standard wooden grip and is perfectly balanced. It grips and feels just like the finest wooden racquet.
It is easier to control because its steel frame offers much less resistance to the air than does a wooden frame.
It will last longer and cost less in the end than any other racquet made.

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BEAUTY COLLECTION

CUTTINGS FROM BEAUTY ARTICLES. THE CREAM OF MODERN BEAUTY ADVICE.

REMOVING BAD COMPLEXIONS

Cosmetics can never really help a poor complexion; often they are positively harmful. The sensible, rational way is to actually remove the thin veil of stifling, half-dead scarf skin from the face, and give the fresh, vigorous, and beautiful young skin underneath a chance to show itself and to breathe.

This is best done in a very simple way, by lucrely applying mercolised wax at night, like cold cream, and washing it off in the morning. It absorbs the disfiguring cuticle gradually and harmlessly, leaving a brilliant natural complexion. Of course, this also takes with it all such facial blemishes as red blothes, tan, moth patches, sallowness, liver spots, etc.

The new skin is usually several degrees lighter, and finer in texture.

TO KILL HAIR ROOTS

Women annoyed with disfiguring growths of superfluous hair wish to know not merely how to temporarily remove the hair but how to kill the roots permanently. For this purpose pure-powdered pheminol may be applied directly to the objectionable hair growth. The recommended treatment is designed not only to instantly remove the hair but also to actually kill the roots so that the growth will not return. About an ounce of pheminol should be sufficient.

HOW TO HAVE THICK AND PRETTY HAIR

Soaps and artificial shampoos ruin many beautiful heads of hair. Few people know that a teaspoonful of good stallax dissolved in a cup of hot water has a natural affinity for the hair and makes the most delightful shampoo imaginable. It leaves the hair brilliant, soft and wavy, cleanses the scalp completely and greatly stimulates the hair growth. The only drawback is that stallax seems rather expensive. It comes to the chemist only in sealed ¼ lb. packages. However, this is sufficient for twenty-five or thirty shampoos, and it really works out very cheaply in the end.

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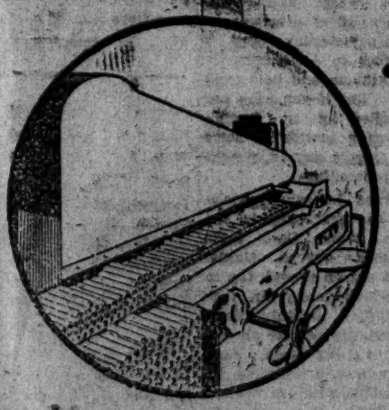
HYGIENIC MACHINE-MADE Cigarettes



OBVIOUSLY MACHINE-MADE CIGARETTES are more HYGIENIC and more CONSISTENTLY WELL MADE than those made by any other process

In the manufacturing of "CAPSTAN" Cigarettes for instance;

POINT No. 1

Pure dust-free tobacco leaf is fed to Modern Machines in Model Factories and no soiled human hand comes into contact with the cigarette during the process of manufacture.

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"CAPSTAN"
THE COOL HYGIENIC SMOKE

ASK THE MAN WHO KNOWS!

Round About The Theaters

Carlton Theater

Monday and all week D. W. Grimth's "The Birth of a Nation."

Grimith, in making his masterpiece from Thomas Dixon's "The Clansman," set a standard in the production of motion pictures that no one, not even himself, has since been able to attain.

The chiefest reason is that "The Birth of a Nation" had a story, which so very few of the present day pictures seem to have. For "The Clansman" is a tale of a period in American history that stands out, not only for the stirring events of the time, the wars, and the chaos, but also for the fine idealism, the genuinely expressed emotions of its great men and women.

Another reason is that in spite of the thousands of horses and tens of thousands of men, "The Birth of a Nation" never, for an instant, lost the "common touch" which is an infallible measure of greatness. It kept close to the great human heart.

The Ku Klux Klan, of which the picture deals, is very much of a prickly pear. It is hard to touch upon the subject without arousing controvery. Thomas Dixon called his story "A Romance of the Ku Klux Klan," which would seem to indicate that at his writing, at any rate, the Klan was not in its present ill repute.

This is more or less borne out in the film, which makes the Klan instrumental in the defeat of a gigantic plan to Africanise some ten of the Southern states. Here is no place to go further into the merits of the issue but so much it seems but fair to say.

Griffith's cast for "The Birth of a Nation" reads like a Film Who's Who, for most of the actors are now stars, or directors, or producers in their own right. Henry Walthall, Miriam Cooper, Mae Marsh, Lillian Gish, Ralph Lewis, Robert Harron, Wallace Reid, Elmer Clifton, Joseph Henaberry, and others.

The handling of the Lincoln scenes deserve special mention as do the battle scenes of the Civil War.

The panaroma of a battlefield lung over many miles of mountain and valleys; opposing intrenchments and artillery fire; a Southern advance; the grim harvest of death that swept most of them away; bayonet attacks; the hand-to-hand cluth with the enemy, with the sole survivor, gaining the crest of the federal works to fall wounded into the arms of his bosom friend and enemy—all the pictured realistically.

Apollo Theater

Monday to Wednesday, Bessie Barriscale in "Life's Twist." Mme. Stass, Russian Singer of Folk Songs.

Thursday to Sunday, Lew Cody in "The Butterfly Man."

Bessie Barriscale has excelled many of her former efforts in the Robertson-Cole Barriscale production, "Life's Twist." In fact it may be stated with considerable truth that the star has an unusually large part in putting this picture over. In the double role which she plays she has been able to sustain the widely different character of the personalities which she portrays, exciting an almost equal interest in each. She is fortunate, however, in the matter of the cast which has been chosen to support her, and also of working under the guidance of capable direction.

In "The Butterfly Man" Lew Cody, the screen's great lover (a title that was his prior to the advent of the heart breaking Rodolf) gives a fine truthfulness to the satiric characterisation of George Barr McCutcheon upon whose book the play has been built.

The story in its screen form carries a vital note of protest against the superficial existence of those who live solely for pleasure self-indulgence.

Ida May Park, who besides writing the cinema version of the story, directed its production, makes the second Cody satire a ...ant blow at self-satisfied society as it is found in the so-called "upper circles."

But it is joyful satire.

St. George's Gardens

Monday to Wednesday, Kathleen Williams "Trimmed in Scarlet."

Thursday to Sunday, "Grandma's Boy" with Lloyd. "A Dog's Life," with Chaplin.

When a comedian takes himself and his work seriously, it is a sign of one of two things; either he feels his work is slipping, or the sob-bits in his comedies are getting the better of him, and he is preparing an invasion into straight dramatics.

"Grandma's Boy" shows signs of the former. But it was not his last picture. "Dr. Jack" which followed it was much better, so that with Lloyd, for the present at any rate, it is not necessary to worry. "Grandma's Boy" good as it is, marked a relapse. In "Dr. Jack" Lloyd cured himself.

With Chaplin, the second reason is true. He has gone into straight dramatics. It had to come, for they all do it. Yet "A Dog's Life" is screamingly funny.

Isis Theater

Monday and all week, "Rich Men's Wives," with House Peters and Claire Windsor.

"Rich Men's Wives," an Al Lichman production, adds itself to the list of pictures that boast a super-cast (as distinct from the drab all star cast, which generally was not), a fad started by De Mille in his "Affairs of Anatol," at the time of the great slump in the Movie Capital.

It is a recommendation, and should prove a drawing point. The picture has a catchy title, which suggests a theme in which every woman, yes and every man, is more or less interested.

The working out of the theme is in this case a great deal stronger than usual. This is not surprising, with leads in the hands of such sterling players as House Peters and Claire Windsor.

The sets are very elaborate, as befit the locales in which move "Rich Men's Wives," and there is some provision made for contrast, that very elusive element in the movies after which all directors scheme.

Olympic Theater

Monday and Tuesday, Mary Pickford in "Daddy Long Legs." Wednesday, Special Performance, details later.

Thursday to Sunday, Eva Novak in "Up In Mary's Attic."

The following extracts from certain publicity matter that accompanies "Daddy Long Legs" is material worthy of consideration: "The comedy (i.e. in "Daddy Long Legs") is all sure-fire, but handled with such nice discrimination and fitting so nearly to the occasion that it has the effect of novelty, and is an object lesson to the tiresome person who keeps insisting that every author should put nothing but original comic situations and bits of business in his pictures. Bless the tiresome person's innocent soul, the man or woman who could do this has never been born and never will be born."

For of course the important thing, in a story of this sort, is not what is done so as much as how the thing is done. This latter matters very much indeed.

"Up In Mary's Attic" is described as being "refreshing," and it is. With scenes that include girls in every walk of life, and girls of every kind, are intermingled some lively comedy both on the sea beach and up in Mary's attic.

Featuring the beautiful Eva Novak, supported by a very able cast, the story is more than mere comedy. It carries a very distinctive human appeal.

Victoria Theater

Monday to Wednesday, "Just A Wife" with Beatrice Joy and Kathleen Williams.

Thursday to Sunday, Max Linder in "Seven Years' Bad Luck."

"Just A Wife' gives a new twist to an old situation. It is the problem of a loveless marriage treated from a different view point. No unbending mother appears to force the daughter to marry for the sake of the family coffers. The girl, loving luxury, goes into the marriage of her own free will. And the man, needing a wife, marries of his own volition.

How into this tangled situation comes a second woman who loves the man, and how between the women is fought a battle royal for the love of the man, makes a more than usually interesting play.

The featured players are Beatrice Joy, Kathleen Williams and Roy Stewart.

For the week end, Max Linder's "Seven Years' Bad Luck" will be screened. Those who saw this picture last week at the Olympic are going around town chuckling and chuckling to themselves.

Moran, Nichols And Reed

HERE is the trio of physically perfect men who have measured up to the tests of the University of California, without a mark against them. They are J. F. Moran, Don Nichols and George S. Reed.

Bankoff To Dance

Ivan Bankoff, one of the stellar figures in the last Imperial Russian School, whose art has been admired in Shanghai on several previous occasions, announces that he will appear again here, beginning next Thursday at the Apollo Theater.

Bankoff will be assisted by Miss Beth Cannon, a talented American danseuse, in a number of classical and pictorial items. Booking for the performances is at Robinson's.

Golf Cup Play At Kiangwan Today

The June monthly cup of the Shanghai Golf Club, postponed from June 16 and 17 will be played for at Kiangwan this week-end. There will be two classes, "A" 12 and under, and "B" over 12, the conditions being 18 holes, medal play under club handicaps. The winner qualifies for the Captain's Cup.

FIRPO SIGNS FOR WILLARD BOUT; IT MAY GO TO JERSEY

New York, May 24.—Senor Luis Angel Firpo has placed his fine Argentinian hand on the document which binds him to meet Jess Willard on July 7 in this immediate vicinity, according to an announcement made by Tex Rickard yesterday. The bout may take place at Boyle's Thirty Acres, for the people of Jersey are inclined to believe that Jess Willard is only a young fellow. Then again it may take place at the Yankee Stadium.

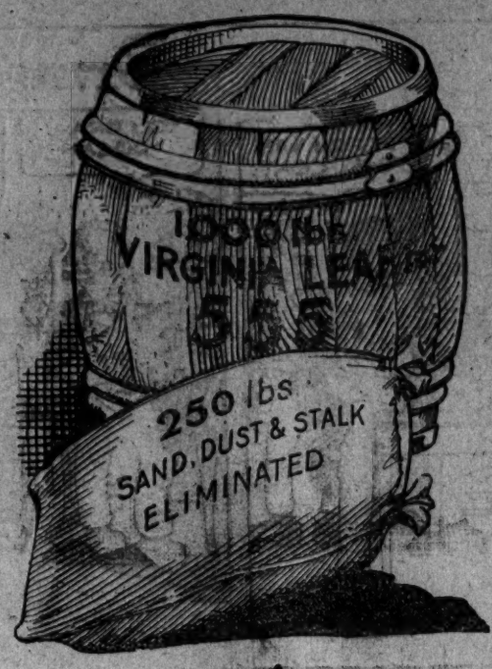
Mr. Rickard becomes reticent and a bit pained when questioned as to how much these two sterling gladiators will receive. It is reported that Willard is to receive $150,000 for his share in the afternoon's entertainment and that Luis Firpo held out until he received a promise of approximately the same amount. This perhaps is the reason that Mr. Rickard looks so sad when he is questioned as to the amount of the guaranties.

Willard signed almost precipitately, just before he left for California, and let it go at that. Senor Luis Angel Firpo, who is his own business manager and a very cautious one, would do nothing precipitate. He had to figure his share of the purse into Argentine pesos, the value of which fluctuates constantly, and for a while it looked as though the Willard-Firpo bout might be postponed indefinitely.

Then Rickard expressed a great deal of interest in the chance of getting a Dempsey-Wills bout. This may or may not have been a bit of maneuvering to impress Luis Angel Firpo that there were other matches. At any rate Luis Angel signed yesterday, prior to his departure for Havana, Mexico and other places where he will knock carefully selected opponents for a loop. Mr. McCarney is doing the selecting and he is one of the game's most careful selectors.

Luis Angel will be back in New York by June 22 to start his training for Willard. This does not give him a great deal of time, but Luis Angel seems to think it will be plenty. This bout will divide interest with the Dempsey-Gibbons bout, for New Yorkers will not be able to take in both unless there is an airplane service between New York and Shelby, Mont.

A REMARKABLE FACT



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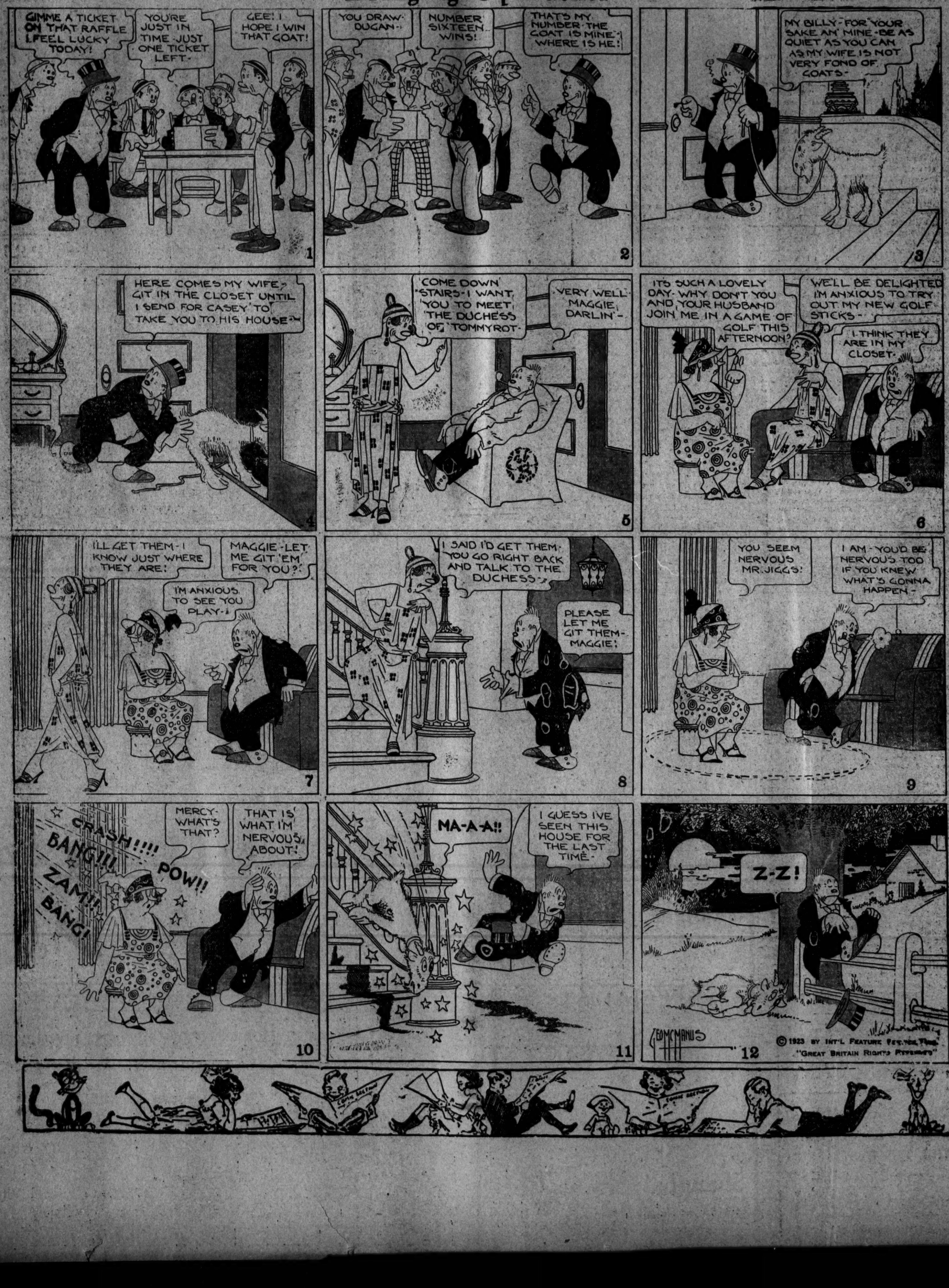
GIMME A TICKET ON THAT RAFFLE I FEEL LUCKY TODAY!
YOU'RE JUST IN TIME JUST ONE TICKET LEFT-
GEE! I HOPE I WIN THAT GOAT!
1
YOU DRAW DUGAN-
NUMBER SIXTEEN WINS!
THAT'S MY NUMBER THE GOAT IS MINE- WHERE IS HE!
2
MY BILLY- FOR YOUR SAKE AN' MINE BE AS QUIET AS YOU CAN AS MY WIFE IS NOT VERY FOND OF GOATS-
3
HERE COMES MY WIFE- GIT IN THE CLOSET UNTIL I SEND FOR CASEY TO TAKE YOU TO HIS HOUSE-
4
COME DOWN STAIRS- I WANT YOU TO MEET THE DUCHESS OF TOMMYROT-
VERY WELL MAGGIE DARLIN'-
5
IT'S SUCH A LOVELY DAY- WHY DON'T YOU AND YOUR HUSBAND JOIN ME IN A GAME OF GOLF THIS AFTERNOON?
WE'LL BE DELIGHTED I'M ANXIOUS TO TRY OUT MY NEW GOLF STICKS-
I THINK THEY ARE IN MY CLOSET-
6
I'LL GET THEM- I KNOW JUST WHERE THEY ARE!
MAGGIE- LET ME GIT 'EM FOR YOU?
I'M ANXIOUS TO SEE YOU PLAY-
7
I SAID I'D GET THEM- YOU GO RIGHT BACK AND TALK TO THE DUCHESS-
PLEASE LET ME GIT THEM- MAGGIE!
8
YOU SEEM NERVOUS MR. JIGGS!
I AM- YOU'D BE NERVOUS TOO IF YOU KNEW WHAT'S GONNA HAPPEN-
9
CRASH!!!!
BANG!!!
ZAM!!
BANG!
MERCY- WHAT'S THAT?
THAT IS WHAT I'M NERVOUS ABOUT!
POW!!
10
MA-A-A!!
I GUESS I'VE SEEN THIS HOUSE FOR THE LAST TIME-
11
Z-Z!
GEO MCMANUS
12
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